

BANANAS IN DEMAND

How Hawaii Might Gain Coast Market.

That bananas raised on the peninsula between the Americas are brought six thousand miles to be offered for sale in the local markets, raises questions which are full of interest in the minds of those who have been connected with the trade in the past. Especially is this the case with D. G. Camarinos, who while in the fruit commission business in San Francisco many years ago, began the introduction into the Coast markets of the same goods which now find their way here. Speaking of the conditions which seem to permit this shipment and at least give the bananas of the South free entry into Coast cities, Mr. Camarinos said yesterday:

"The so-called New Orleans bananas which have been offered for sale recently here are in fact from Nicaragua. The greatest shipping point in the world for bananas is Bluefields. From that city and Port Limon steamers built for the trade alone, run almost daily to New Orleans and Mobile, carrying their tens of thousands of bunches of bananas. The trade has become an immense one, owing to the fact that the bananas which are brought to America by that route are distributed all over the country. The best ones secure their market in the East, the middle west taking what can be sent to them.

"When I began to ship bananas from New Orleans to San Francisco and to distribute them from that point along the Coast, they made an impression on the trade at once, owing to the fact principally that they are a hardy fruit and stand shipping where the delicate Chinese banana, so-called, which is raised here, cannot stand the long journey. I have been interested in the growing of bananas here and would like to see some plans made for the development of a trade which would be of the utmost advantage to the Territory.

"As a prerequisite I should say that it is necessary that there be brought here the plants of the Central American banana. This is a larger fruit and one with a thicker skin. Where it is necessary that the local product must be wrapped in leaves to insure its keeping along the route, the Southern banana may be shipped without covering, and it will not bruise and blacken. This means too that the fruit will keep for a long time. The fact that the bananas which come here have travelled four or five days in the steamer which took them from Bluefields, then as long or longer in the trains from New Orleans to San Francisco, and a week more to reach here, is proof of their lasting qualities. If such banana plants are brought here the result would be that the local fruit could be shipped for just as long distances.

"The Pacific Coast is now consuming from 400,000 to 500,000 bunches of bananas a year. All of this trade might well belong to Hawaii if it was developed with care. In fact with a good shipping banana like that of which I have been speaking, there should be no trouble in getting into the markets of the West as far perhaps as Denver. The result would be extremely profitable in my opinion. There should be first the plants secured, then the market should be organized so that there would be no chance of losing it. I have figured that the Southern banana would produce from 600 to 1000 bunches of bananas to the acre. If the price of these was put at forty cents a bunch, the profit to the grower would be excellent. The freight to San Francisco would be another forty cents and twenty cents might be added for commissions and other expenses. This would mean bananas in the San Francisco market at \$1.00 a bunch. At that price the consumption would be greatly increased and the market would be sure.

"The price of the bananas which are now consumed in the Coast market is from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a bunch, and you can see that with rates so much less there would be a great increase in the demand for the fruit. The freight alone on the Bluefields bananas is fifty-fifty cents from New Orleans to San Francisco, and there could be no competition. This trade would offer great advantages to the small farmer, who might easily grow large quantities of the bananas and with increased freight facilities there would be no reason to fear that the bananas would not arrive at the market in good shape. The first thing is the hardy fruit, then sufficient acreage to insure good crops and the market is waiting for the goods."

TERRITORY WILL HAVE A BALANCE

The territorial government will have a balance in the treasury of \$171,200 at the end of the biennial period according to figures submitted at yesterday's meeting of the Executive Council by Treasurer Kepoika. An allowance was made to the Public Works Department of \$175,000 for the work of the next three months; the Board of Education was allowed \$30,000 and the Land Commissioner \$5,000. The balance of \$171,200 will be aside from an expenditure of \$10,000 for the legislature, as provided for in the estimate.

BRITISH AND GERMANS CAPTURE AND SINK CASTRO'S WARSHIPS

LATER BULLETINS TO ADVERTISER

Allies Land to Effect the
Capture of President
Castro.

(Associated Press Special.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Central News says it is reported in the lobby of the House of Commons this afternoon that the allies have landed bluejackets at La Guayra for the purpose of effecting the capture of President Castro and that fighting is going on in the street. The foreign office has no information to this effect.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Minister Bowen at Caracas in a cablegram to the State Department today confirms the press reports that all the German and British prisoners have been released.

VENEZUELAN TROOPS ARRIVE.

LA GUAYRA, Dec. 11.—General Ferr, Minister of War, has arrived here with 2,000 troops. Eight hundred men under President Castro's brother are expected here at 10 o'clock.

Only the British cruiser Indefatigable is now here. All the other warships have left La Guayra.

Minister Haggard and Minister Herr von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, it was learned here today, left here last night. The former was on board the Retribution and the latter on the Vineta, which sailed for Trinidad.

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Foreign Office at 1 o'clock this afternoon was still without official news from Venezuela. The officials were glad to hear of the release of the British subjects, but were unable to express any opinions on the press dispatches except to say that they presumed they were correct.

In connection with the reported seizure of the Venezuelan customs, the Foreign Office officials say that arrangements for that step have not been completed. Before any general seizure could occur, Germany, Great Britain and other nations would have to come to an agreement for a pro-rata division and adjustment of their respective claims, similar to that arrived at by the allies in China, except that the La Guayra custom house may possibly have been seized as a purely military measure. Though the seizure of the custom house will take place eventually, it is pointed out that while hostilities are in progress the customs as a fiscal institution are practically valueless.

In the House of Commons today Under Foreign Secretary Cranborne confirmed the reports of the capture of three Venezuelan vessels at La Guayra and the disablement of a fourth vessel without resistance and also confirmed the capture of the Venezuelan gunboat Bolivar at Port of Spain, Trinidad. Two of the prizes, he added, were sunk.

The Under Secretary also said that the release of the British subjects arrested at Caracas had been demanded, but up to that time the government had not been informed that the demand had been complied with. The government has no official information of the reported arrest of the British consul at Caracas. The latest information received was that he left La Guayra yesterday evening. The British subjects arrested had not been harmed.

THE NEWS IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—The German Foreign Office officials are much pleased at Minister Bowen's energetic action at Caracas, resulting in the release of most of the Germans imprisoned there, and by his efforts to obtain the liberation of others. Full advices on the subject have been received from Washington. The direct dispatches received from Venezuela by the Foreign Office here say that Venezuela's naval vessels have not yet been seized, but that the seizure of the former is expected immediately.

All the newspapers here with the exception of the Socialist Vorwaerts are in sympathy with the government's action toward Venezuela.

The morning papers contain many humorous references to what they term President Castro's magnificent manifesto cable to the representatives of Venezuela in Paris and made public last night.

The Vorwaerts, which never loses an opportunity to assail what it considers to be "political shams," says it thinks the formidable ultimatum of the two powers and the naval demonstration are governmental bluster, a fine piece of pretension and international nonsense, suggested, however, for the promotion of certain financial aims. The paper adds:

"So far as Germany is concerned, the action taken is likely to do more harm than good, since \$100,000,000 of German capital is invested in Venezuela. The

LONDON, December 10.—A dispatch from Caracas, Venezuela, dated December 9, says: "The combined British and German fleet to-day (Tuesday) seized the Venezuelan fleet, composed of four war ships, in the harbor of La Guayra."

It is reported also that an ultimatum will be delivered to-morrow (Wednesday) asking for an answer and a compliance with the demand of the British and German Ministers.

CARACAS, December 9.—All German and British subjects in Caracas were arrested today.

HOW THE CAPTURES WERE MADE.

LA GUAYRA, Dec. 10.—Ten German and four British cutters captured the Venezuelan fleet yesterday. They went alongside the Venezuelan vessels and ordered them to surrender, and without a shot being fired, the British and German forces seized the vessels in the name of the German Emperor and the King of England. Two of the vessels, which were undergoing repairs, were broken up. The German cruiser Panther steamed into the harbor during these proceedings with her decks cleared for action. The Venezuelan steamers were taken outside the harbor, and at 2 o'clock this morning the General Crepo, Tulmo and Margarita were sunk.

The Ossun was the only vessel spared. In view of the protest made by the French Charge d'Affaires, H. Quixreux, who notified the commodore of the allied fleet that the Ossun is the property of a Frenchman.

At 10 o'clock last evening 130 German sailors were landed and proceeded to Cardonal, a suburb of La Guayra, in which is situated the residence of German Consul Lentz, whom, with his family, they escorted back to La Guayra and placed on board the warship Vineta. On their way back to this port the German sailors met a party of Venezuelan soldiers, but no collision took place. At 5 o'clock this morning a landing party of thirty British seamen went to the British Consulate and conducted the British Consul, R. Shunck, and his family on board the Retribution. The German and British residents at La Guayra have all been arrested with the exception of Messrs. Fieldwich, Prince and Lepage, the English directors of the harbor corporation, who barricaded themselves in their houses. Fieldwich, Prince and Lepage were rescued by the forces of the allied powers, and have been taken on board the Retribution.

The Englishmen's houses were surrounded by Venezuelan policemen, but when a party of 250 sailors was landed at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and marched to their relief the policemen made no resistance, and the inmates were conducted to the Retribution without trouble. The British and German war ships, however, in the meantime had cleared for action.

No one here can explain the action of the allied powers in taking action without giving Venezuela time to reply to their note. The British torpedo boat destroyer Quail arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The German cruiser Panther left this morning in the direction of Carupano, and the German cruiser Falke has sailed for Puerto Cabello on a search for the remainder of the Venezuelan fleet. It is believed that the cruiser Indefatigable is on her way to the Venezuelan seaport of Guanta, the port of Barcelona, where the Venezuelan gunboat Restaurador is now lying.

Troops are expected here from Caracas, as the Government is credited with the intention of repulsing any landing by the allied forces.

All the stores and banks here are closed. Great excitement prevails, as the population fears that the town may be shelled or other action taken by the Anglo-German vessels tonight.

ANOTHER VESSEL SEIZED.

PORT OF SPAIN (Trinidad), Dec. 10.—The British cruiser Charybdis seized the Venezuelan gunboat Bolivar in this harbor last night. She landed the Bolivar's officers here, while the British sloop Alert took the crew of the captured gunboat to the port of La Guayra, situated on the Venezuelan coast opposite to the island of Trinidad. The British torpedo boat destroyer Quail has sailed with instructions to capture the Venezuelan war vessel now engaged in blockading the mouth of the Orinoco.

The entire coast of Venezuela from the Orinoco river to La Guayra will be blockaded from today by British war vessels, while the Venezuelan coast from La Guayra to the Colombian frontier will be blockaded by German vessels.

United States must feel secret satisfaction at seeing Germany ruin its dominating position in Venezuelan commerce and finance, and must hope to supplant German by American financial influences.

PREPARING TO RESIST.

LA GUAYRA, Venezuela, Dec. 10.—The British cruiser Indefatigable arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening from Guanta, the port of Barcelona, where she is believed to have been in search of the Venezuelan gunboat Restaurador.

The German cruiser Vineta and the British cruiser Retribution left here at 6 o'clock this evening. It is supposed they have on board Venezuela's answer to the demand of the foreign powers, which arrived from Caracas on a special train at 2 o'clock.

The German charge d'affaires, Herr von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, and British Minister Haggard, and the personnel of the British Legation, are still on board the warships.

What is termed an inopportune demonstration and the strange method resorted to in the remittance to the Venezuelan Foreign Minister of the demands of Great Britain and Germany are freely criticized here.

The government has sent 2000 men and eighteen guns from Caracas, to reinforce the garrison at La Guayra. These troops are camping tonight at Guantacut, distant one hour from La Guayra. All day and all night ammunition has been carried to Fort Lavilla, which crowns the harbor and preparations are being made to resist the foreign forces.

A well attended benefit dance in aid of the Lepers' Christmas was held last evening in Progress Hall. A number of tableaux showing scenes of ancient Hawaii were given between dances.

MOB ATTACKS THE GERMAN LEGATION

The Arrest of German and
English Residents of
Caracas.

WILLEMSTAD (Curacao), Dec. 10.—There was a great patriotic demonstration in Caracas at 8 o'clock last night when the news arrived that the British and German war ships had seized the Venezuelan war vessels at La Guayra. Crowds quickly gathered and paraded the streets and squares of the capital, displaying banners and singing patriotic songs. Violent speeches were delivered at various points.

The populace marched to the palace of President Castro, who addressed them. The mob then moved on to the German Legation shouting, "Death to the Germans!" The windows were shattered with stones and attempts were made to force the doors, but the latter resisted these efforts, and Mme. von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, the wife of the German Charge d'Affaires, who has been ill in bed for the past two months and therefore could not leave Caracas, was thus saved from violence. The crowd then marched to the German Consulate and the residence of Dr. Koehler, again stoning the windows and attempting to force an entrance. The police made no effort to stop the demonstration.

The excitement was still intense when at 10 o'clock at night the Government ordered the arrest of all the German and English residents. One hour later 205 persons prominent in social and commercial life were crowded together in the police station. All the British residents were arrested except Albert Cherry of the Venezuela-British Central Railway and Mr. Wallace, manager of the telephone company, who escaped to a place of safety.

Ninety-seven German residents were arrested, among them the German Consul, Valentine Blohm, and Herr Knoepf, manager of the German Central Railway. Herr Simmross, chancellor of the German Legation, was met by the police near Bolivar square and was arrested.

Amid cries of "Death to the Germans!" and "Down with the foreigners!" the mob directed its way to the German residential quarter and gathered outside the Hotel Klindt and the German Club, uttering insults.

On learning these incidents, United States Minister Bowen and Secretary W. W. Russell went at once to see President Castro, and, after a long conference, succeeded in obtaining the release of Dr. Koehler, Mme. von Pilgrim-Baltazzi's physician, and Consul Valentine Blohm. Minister Bowen obtained the official authorization of the Venezuelan Government to represent British and German interests during the trouble.

OTHER END OF MACKAY CABLE

The Silvertown Was Expected
to Leave Port Last
Saturday.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 11.—The cable officials expect to begin paying off the shore end tomorrow, but will hardly get started on the voyage before Saturday. Professor A. G. McAuley, in charge of the weather bureau and prognosticator of the Coast weather supply, who was a guest yesterday, arranged with Chief Electrician Benist and others in charge to have messages sent him daily until Honolulu is reached, advising him of the weather the ship is passing through and general meteorological conditions.

A reception to Clarence H. Mackay, George C. Ward, William H. Baker and Edgar C. Bradley as officials of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, will be held at the American room of the Palace Hotel at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Mayor Schmitz will speak for the city, Governor Gage for the state, F. H. Wheeler for the commercial organizations, Irving M. Scott for the manufacturing interests and John McNaughton for "The Value of the Cable to the Newspaper." An orchestra will furnish music, and a committee composed of A. A. Watkins, George W. McNear and George A. Newhall will escort the guests of honor from their rooms to the reception room at 2:45 o'clock.

Governor-elect Pardee, Mayor Barstow of Oakland, presidents of the universities, foreign consuls, Collector

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CHINESE CANNOT COME

The Senate Defeats the Plans of Burton.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Senator Burton of Kansas was roughly handled in the Senate today, when he tried to railroad through an amendment to the immigration bill, admitting Chinese agricultural laborers into Hawaii. Senators Bailey, Hoar, Mitchell, Bacon and Tillman kept Burton busy for an hour, at the end of which time Chairman Penrose of the Immigration Committee gave the amendment its quietus by moving that it be tabled, which was done. Burton's only ally was Senator Foraker, who, as chairman of the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, has been informed of the hard times prevalent in Hawaii and who was ready to advocate the amendment if endorsed by the sub-committee of Senators that visited the islands last fall. But Mitchell, chairman of the sub-committee, stated positively that the committee was not agreed on the subject and that he personally opposed it. Burton's amendment provided that the Chinese might be admitted for agricultural labor in sufficient numbers to supply the demand, and that they should be permitted to enter for the sole purpose of doing agricultural work; that the corporations in whose service the Chinese were engaged should first give a bond for their deportation to China in case they deserted the labor for which they were engaged.

It did not take long for the Senators on both sides to flay Burton. His amendment was shown to be inconsistent with the contract labor and Chinese exclusion laws. Hoar wanted to know if Burton favored taking a man by the nape of the neck and throwing him out of the country whenever he refused to do certain work. Bailey suggested that slave days were over. Bacon said the Chinese, under the amendment, would be bondmen and slaves. Perkins said the kernel of the whole matter was that the sugar planters wanted cheap Asiatic labor at the expense of the American farmers growing sugar and employing white labor. Mitchell pointed out that the bulk of the Asiatics in Hawaii were not on the plantations at all, but in competition with whites and natives in skilled labor. Bailey said the amendment required the Chinese to stick to the lowest menial labor, with the pain of deportation if they looked to higher things. Tillman pitchedforked in a few sarcastic comments on the amendment.

DETAILS OF THE VOTE.

The amendment opened a discussion of the Chinese question. Burton declared that the Hawaiians cannot make money because the Japanese have raised the price of labor higher than the traffic will bear, and he added that they are not as good citizens as the Chinese.

Tillman remarked that there may be other parts of the United States that might want labor, and he did not see "why we should discriminate in favor of a few corporation pets who own sugar plantations in Hawaii."

Foraker of Ohio, differed with him, and insisted that it was intended to benefit all the people of Hawaii.

Burton said the Porto Ricans taken to Hawaii proved failures, but the Portuguese had done very well. White men would not work in the sun in the Hawaiian climate. He thought the Chinese should be allowed to go to Hawaii for agricultural purposes only. He added that he thought such immigrants should be placed under bonds, and in response to Bacon said he did not consider that such conditions would render the Chinese a slave.

Hoar asked Burton whether he would favor the admission of Chinese to do agricultural labor in the United States. The reply was in the negative.

"Then," said Hoar, "are you doing to Hawaii as you would do to the United States?"

"Yes," was the reply. "The white man will labor in the mainland, while he will not in Hawaii."

Bailey of Texas made objections to the proposition to invite Chinese to come to Hawaii and then to deport them when they become skilled laborers.

Burton replied that this view was inspired by the political opinions of the Texas senator. It could not be shown that the fortunes of the Chinese would be rendered worse by the change. On the contrary, he would be distinctly benefited. He would not be bound to come and could remain in his own country if he so desired. In conclusion, Burton made a plea for the consideration of the amendment at the hands of the Committee on Immigration, but Penrose, speaking for the committee, declined to do so, as, he said, the amendment was premature and also was not germane. He moved that the amendment be laid on the table. The motion prevailed, without division.

PLANS FOR USING OIL ON STREET

Experiment Will Be
Made on New
Block.

When the paving of Bishop street is undertaken there will be made an experiment in the laying of the top dressing, which may have a most decided effect upon the future street making of Honolulu. While it was at one time the intention to make this new street, which now runs from Hotel to King only, an example by paving it with bitumen or asphaltum, this has been given over and the thoroughfare will be macadamized, as are the surrounding streets.

The new block of street has been deeded to the government by Alexander Young and the Bishop Estate trustees, under an agreement that the Territory shall put down a pavement as soon as possible. The work of curbing the street is now going on, and though Superintendent of Public Works Cooper has not taken up the matter, it is very likely that no time will be lost in getting to work upon the paving. There has been constructed a storm sewer to the center of the block by the Young Building Company, and this sewer will be continued the length of the street before the paving is done. This will insure the keeping down of storm waters along the line of the street, and will as well prevent wash. In the deed of gift is a clause which will prevent the placing of transit lines or electric poles upon the street for a long term of years.

It is after there has been constructed a thoroughly good foundation and the preliminary work of paving has been done, that the experiment with the top dressing will be attempted. The plan of operation, as described by Assistant Superintendent of Public Works Marston Campbell, will consist of thoroughly sprinkling the well rolled broken stone with oil, after which the smaller stone and gravel of the top will be put on and rolled into the oil thus placed on the road. This will tend to make the lighter top a compact mass, held together with the oil.

The California fuel which is now being used here is in reality only a bitumen base combined with volatile oils, and these lighter substances are taken up by the air and disappear, leaving the bitumen or asphaltum in composition with the sand or gravel which has been rolled into it. In the opinion of Mr. Campbell it may prove that the result of the making of the top dressing in this way will be that a matrix is formed which will give the road a firm and compact top, which will mean a minimum of dust and increased capacity to withstand wear.

The only attempt made here to find the effect of the treatment of a road-way with oil, was the experiment made upon Richards street some time ago, when the top of the street was treated with oil after being rolled thoroughly, the oil being mixed with sand. There was some washing off of the oil, during the heavy rains which came shortly afterward, but even with the road completed before the oil was applied, there has been very little wear of the street, and in the opinion of those who have watched the developments, the experiment was a decided success.

Mr. A. A. Young, representing the Young Building, said yesterday that the company would furnish the oil so that the experiment might be made and he was very hopeful that there would be developed a street paving which would be hard and firm, and which would prove entirely suitable to the climate. It is expected that work upon the street will be developed very soon.

NO GRAND JURY FOR HILO TERM

A petit jury was drawn by United States Clerk Mailing yesterday morning to meet in Hilo at 7:30 o'clock on the evening of January 28. No grand jury was drawn, and the Japanese under arrest in Hilo will be tried simply on information. There is also a bankruptcy case in Hilo in which a jury trial will be had.

The following were the jurors drawn yesterday: Edward B. Carley, Paha; Mani; J. S. Gillis, Honolulu; Wm. L. Deotto, Lahaina; Maud; Demosthenes Lycurgus, Hilo; Harold T. Hayselden, Honolulu; Thorwald Brandt, Waima; Kaula; R. L. Auerbach, Hilo; Wm. K. Rathburn, Honolulu; John T. Wright, Honolulu; E. N. Hitchcock, Hilo; Harry S. Gray, Hakalau, Hawaii; E. A. McInerney, Honolulu; John Hansmann, Honolulu; Isaac L. Cockett, Honolulu; E. C. Bond, Kohala, Hawaii.

Luther's Portrait Found.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—A hitherto unknown portrait of Martin Luther, painted by Lucas Cranach, the celebrated artist and burgomaster of Wittenburg, has been discovered in the town church of Wittenburg. It is pronounced to be the best portrait of Martin Luther in existence.

Mad Mullah Assassinated.

ADEN, Arabia, Dec. 11.—A rumor has reached here of the assassination of the Mad Mullah in Somaliland. The report was brought to the coast by a native runner from Berbera, via Berbera. The Mullah is said to have been killed by a spear thrust in the stomach inflicted while he was praying.

AGREE UPON NEW METHOD

Hawaii's Sugar Chemists
Finish Their
Work.

The Hawaiian Sugar Chemists' Association adjourned at noon yesterday after a two days' session at which an agreement was reached as to a provisional method to be recommended for determining the sugar extraction during the coming crop. While the basis for future work was agreed upon and the details are still to be made up and will be printed in pamphlet form for the use of the sugar chemists on the various plantations. This work will occupy the committee three or four days and the new method will be placed in the hands of the chemists in plenty of time for use on the crop now being cut and milled.

The wide variance between the results obtained on the various plantations with oftentimes the same kind of machinery and the same methods has always been a matter of surprise among the plantation managers. The Sugar Chemists' Association was formed to remedy this difficulty and the first meeting since organization was held yesterday and Monday in the rooms of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

Reports were received from chemists on twenty different plantations as to the methods of sugar extraction in use on the various estates, and while these differed in many particulars there was not much variance in the manner of work. Discussion of these papers occupied the greater part of the meeting and a provisional method was agreed upon to be incorporated in a bulletin to be issued under the direction of the secretary, F. C. Shorey.

A number of important committees were selected also to have charge of the various branches of work in the sugar houses. These are:

Extraction.—J. C. Penney, chairman, together with the chemists on all the plantations.

General Control Work.—T. F. Sanburn, chairman, Messrs. Fries, Crawley, Brodie and Bett.

Committee on Reports.—T. Messerschert, chairman, Baldwin, McQuaid, Teplemann.

Committee on Polarization.—Peck, chairman, Krumpharr, Lea, and Donald.

GASOLINE BOAT TO HUNT WHALES

SAN FRANCISCO, December 4.—A type of marine architecture hitherto unknown in Arctic waters is to be sent north this season to engage in whaling. The vessel is the gasoline schooner Monterey. Never before has a vessel equipped with a gasoline engine ventured into the ice. The innovation in whaling vessels is an experiment and doubt is expressed as to the work of the boat in the icy regions. Whaling men insist that it will be almost impossible successfully to hunt the leviathans in a gasoline schooner. They state that the noise created by the working of the engine will warn the whales of danger long before the crew can come within striking distance. The ability of the Monterey to buck the ice with her motive power is also questioned.

The Monterey has been running on the Coast for some time. She will be fitted out for her new undertaking and will sail in a few weeks. Captain Foley, formerly of the whaling bark Gayhead, is said to be in charge of the expedition.

The Monterey is the third addition to the whaling fleet this season. The schooner Morning Star will also be fitted out, as will the schooner Bonanza. The steam whalers will get away about the middle of this month.

STEAMER GOES DOWN ON FIRE

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—One fireman was drowned, another is missing and two others were taken to a hospital overcome by smoke as the result of a fire which broke out early today on the steamer Saxon, owned by the Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Company. The steamship lies in twenty-five feet of water at the foot of Pine street, burned to the water's edge.

The dead fireman is William Seville, who went into the hold of the vessel to fight the flames. Before he could reach the deck of the Saxon the vessel gave a lurch and Seville was caught in the rush of water and drowned. Another fireman who was in the hold is missing and it is feared he, too, was drowned. All other firemen have been accounted for. Divers are now in the hold of the vessel searching for the bodies of Seville and the other fireman. It is not known how the fire originated. The loss on the Saxon is about \$50,000. She came in yesterday afternoon and had discharged nearly all of her cargo. The Saxon was on the regular line between Philadelphia and Fall River. She was built in 1902 and had a net tonnage of 924 and a gross tonnage of 1,242. She was 300 feet long, thirty feet beam and 18½ feet deep.

COULD FLOAT A BATTLESHIP

At Naha, Maui, at an elevation of 1600 feet 342 inches, or 28½ feet of rain, fell in nine months.

WATER SYSTEM FOR PIONEER MILL FAST TAKING FORM

Many Tunnels Are Completed and the Supply
Is Beyond Expectation—Saving
From Rainfall.

Reports which have come to Hackfeld & Company, from the Pioneer Mill at Lahaina, indicate that the progress which is being made with the tunnels and ditches for the water supply system is so far ahead of all the calculations of those interested, that its completion is expected by July of the coming year.

This project is one of the most elaborate in the Islands, owing to the fact that to develop the water supply from the Honokahou gulch there is necessary a series of tunnels, aggregating twenty in number, and of varying length. The longest of these tunnels is 1600 feet and the second is 1200 feet. From this they run on down to 400 and 200 feet which is perhaps the customary distance that the hill has to be bored for the purpose of conducting the water to the ditches which will wind about the heads of the gulches.

Counting these varied windings, the ditch which will convey the water to the uplands of the plantation, will be in the neighborhood of twelve miles in length and will bring to the cane fields something like 15,000,000 gallons a day. This will not be the carrying capacity of the ditch though, as it will be built so that 20,000,000 gallons a day may flow through it. In times of freshets there is always the fuller flow and this will give the fields an ample supply of water. In case it is not needed immediately there is a storage capacity of 20,000,000 gallons on the Lahaina slopes, which reservoirs will be kept filled all the time by the surplus water. This water will go upon all the fields at the 700 feet level and below.

The bringing in of the Honokahou water for the fields of this level will enable the plantation to divert the waters from the Honokahou gulch to higher grounds. It is this water which will furnish the power which will drive the electric generators, from which will come the power to run the pumps which

will replace the present steam driven pumping machinery. These waters have an average flow of 3,500,000 gallons though the observations made of the water in the gulch show that there is a maximum of 8,133,999 gallons which comes through the stream in the times of great freshets. The water will develop 185 horse power with the approved machinery.

When these improvements have been completed one-half of the present pumping will be done away with, and the cost of irrigation will be materially reduced. The water from the gulches will have a greater effect upon the plantation in that it will enable the bringing under cultivation of something like 1500 acres of land, which is now out of the reach of the influence of the irrigation plants and which it is expected will furnish as productive areas as those which are now in use by the plantation.

The progress made by the drivers of the Kaaue tunnel also has been above the average expected and that waterway is now 400 feet into the hill. At this depth there is flowing from the opening 2,745,000 gallons of water which will be of the most material assistance in the irrigation of the fields below its opening.

The recent rains, combined with the new plant for the collection of the mountain waters on the Oahu plantation, have had the effect of greatly reducing the cost of pumping on the estate. The reports for November, which have been handed to the agents, show that for that period the running of the pumps cost only \$1,000. This plantation now has a system of ditches which gather and distribute the waters which fall in the gulches, covering some 75 miles in extent, and these have been highly valuable in the recent rainfall periods. These collect the surface waters over a large expanse of territory, and render invaluable service in the watering of the great estate.

FINDS ESKIMO FORTIFICATIONS

SEATTLE, December 4.—Nome mail advices via the United States revenue cutter Bear, Captain Francis Tuttle, state that Mrs. Barnard, the teacher of the government school at Cape Prince of Wales, has made an important ethnological discovery. She found in the bluffs overlooking the village of Kingegan the relics of a fortification, where in past ages the inhabitants withstood the marauders from the Siberian coast.

These fortifications consist of a number of holes, equidistant from each other and commanding the approach from the water. The holes, partly filled with mold and accumulation of years, are still large enough to hide several men in each. A stone image stands in front of some of these pits.

Some of the old natives remember or have learned by tribal tradition of the conflicts that took place between the Siberian natives and the Alaskan Eskimos. The natives of Siberia were warlike and offensive; those of Alaska were peaceable and fought only in defense. To resist the invasion the Alaskans constructed subterranean rooms with secret entrance. This was the place of safety of the women and children when the alarm was sounded that the enemy was approaching.

The men sought the pits on the hillside, where the stone images, dressed like men, were used as decoys. The invaders were allowed to approach within easy range when a volley of spears and arrows from the pits would put them to flight.

Cuban Reciprocity.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—It is learned that the document which General Bliss and the Cuban Commissioners are expected to sign in Havana next Monday is really a protocol, giving the outlines of a reciprocity treaty, which will be acceptable to the United States and Cuban Governments. This will come to Washington and here Secretary Hay and Minister Quesada will frame and sign a formal treaty, giving effect to the projects contained in the protocol.

General Bliss has hit upon a plan whereby the United States can be given a preferential rate in the proposed treaty without encountering the objection that this would be in violation of the "favored nation" clauses of Cuba's treaties with other powers, yet to be made, by having the treaty be a framed rest upon the existing rates of duty from the United States, and then having the Cuban Congress pass another act raising duties from 10 to 80 per cent on imports from countries other than the United States.

To prevent stamp, begin in time. The first symptom is hoarseness; this is soon followed by a peculiar rough cough, which is easily recognized and will never be forgotten by one who has heard it. The time to act is when the child first becomes hoarse. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is freely given, the tendency to stamp will soon disappear. Even after the cough has been developed, it will prevent the attack. There is no danger in giving this remedy, as it contains nothing injurious. It always cures and cures quickly. All doctors and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Shanghai, the Japanese murderer, is now receiving daily visits from a Japanese minister. He has less than ten days to live.

UNITED STATES AND VENEZUELA

WASHINGTON, December 4.—The most important statement made by this Government as to the intention of Great Britain and Germany to force Venezuela to a settlement, was made today by one of its highest officials, who said:

"The United States has nothing to fear from this display of foreign force."

This means that the United States will insist that the carrying out of the Anglo-German program shall be on terms to be prescribed by the United States. Those terms will be made known when the combined German and British fleet appears off La Guayra.

These limitations will certainly be put upon Great Britain and Germany. There must be a time limit to any lien established on the Venezuelan revenue. There must be only a constructive occupation of Venezuelan custom-houses. Venezuela will not be permitted, even if she desired, to alienate or lease any of her territory for coaling purposes or for any other purpose to Germany, Great Britain or any other foreign nations. The United States will in no way accept responsibility for the payment of an indemnity which is effected by force of arms. The confidence of the Administration today as outlined by the official whose view is given above arises from the belief that neither Germany or Great Britain will provoke the active hostility of this government by raising any new issues as to revenue, and least of all by making any demand which this government would have to resist by force on the spot.

It is believed, however, that Great Britain and Germany will strain to the limit the forbearance of this government. Everybody here believes that the situation is pretty well loaded with international explosives and that the detonation may be heard in the near future.

Pinchot May Come.

Gifford Pinchot, the head of the Forestry bureau of the Agricultural department of the government, is expected to arrive in Hawaii shortly. Mr. Pinchot was sent to the Philippines recently by President Roosevelt and it is expected that he will return to the United States by way of this city. Owing to the fact that mail for Mr. Pinchot has been received, coming here in care of George R. Carter, it is thought that he will be a passenger in the Doric. Mr. Pinchot is a Yale man, a classmate of Senator Carter, and is a great friend of the President. It has been said that Mr. Pinchot is the greatest boon to the Agricultural department. He is a man of independent means, and his subordinates say that when their appropriations run out, he never permits the work to fall behind.

Gift for the Lepers.

Uncle Sam's custom officers are known to have soft hearts and to be of kindly disposition whenever cases call for such, so it is not surprising that the men who run the official end of the waterfront remembered that the lepers on Molokai needed a cheerful Christmas this year just as much as they ever have needed it. Officers and men around the custom house made up a purse of \$53 yesterday and dispatched it to J. P. Cooke, treasurer of the Molokai Christmas fund.

WILL BEGIN WORK EARLY

The Land for Military
Site Has Been
Obtained.

Four acres of land out of the entire Kahaula tract of over 1500 acres are all that stand in the way of the acquisition of the property by the United States for military purposes. It is expected that there will be a settlement also of this small leasehold and that the report upon the agreement made can be forwarded to Washington, for the consideration of the Secretary of War, on the 15th of the coming month.

The offer of the Dowsett Estate for about one-half of the leasehold interest was accepted by the commission which is empowered to act, and the price of the leases held by the Star Dairy has also been approved of by Captain Williamson but it is conditional upon the delivery of the entire tract. Four acres of the leasehold of the Star Dairy Co. is at present occupied as a homestead by Mrs. Grace and there is said to be some difficulty in obtaining a cancellation of this lease. The consummation of the agreement with the Star Dairy depends upon the latter giving a good deed to the Grace property, but it is thought that the matter will be amicably settled, without recourse to condemnation proceedings.

If the military site is obtained without the necessity of action in the courts, the federal authorities expect that work will be begun in improving it by the first of July.

SEVEN TO ONE

From reports received we figure that one bottle of Scott's Emulsion sometimes builds even times its weight of solid, healthy flesh! Why is this so?

Because Scott's Emulsion is itself the richest and most digestible of foods.

Because Scott's Emulsion gives strong appetite.

Because Scott's Emulsion makes all good food do good—strong stomach—strong digestion.

Because Scott's Emulsion makes up the dormant system—new life to the tissues—so that the body uses its food for bone making and flesh building.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.
J. C. BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

Little Jack Horner, can see at out corner
Something to please any boy;
So if he is wise he will follow his eyes
And double his holiday joy.

For all he has to do is to give "dad" a hint that he wants one of those

**FOOTBALLS, BASEBALLS,
BATS, GLOVES,
TENNIS RACQUETS,**

or even some simple little thing like a

**Bicycle or Breech-Loading
Shot Gun**

and he will no doubt get just what he wants, for this is the season that all fond parents lay awake nights to think of what to get to fill the boys stocking with. Now on the quiet, boys, just see dad about this and then hang up an extra big stocking Xmas eve.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

Corner Fort and King Streets.

Primo Lager

Hawaii's Triumph of Master Brewing.

Crowned by connoisseurs all over the Islands as unconditionally the choicest beer brewed. If your dealer doesn't carry it, order from the Brewery. Telephone Main 341.

Furniture

Some of our new stock for the Christmas trade is now on hand, including the following:

"MORRIS RECLINING CHAIRS" in Mahogany, Golden Oak, Flemish and Weathered Oak; CUSHIONS in Leather; TAPESTRY and VELVET LOUNGES and BOX COUCHES in many styles.

FOLDING SCREENS in the latest pattern of Art Burlap.

Rugs

Our stock of Rugs is not limited to the American make only. We keep some of the best products of foreign manufacture.

MUSIC CASES, LADIES' DESKS, SECRETARY BOOK CASES, LIBRARY BOOK CASES.

On the last steamer we received a shipment of the famous

Phoenix Brass Filled Beadsteads

In all the latest colors and designs.

GENUINE SCOTCH LINOLEUM, in both inlaid and printed.

WINDOW SHADES of all sizes.

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LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.

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OR C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED, HONOLULU.

HAWAII IN THE SENATE

Immigration Bill Shuts Out Japs.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—The immigration bill, which was brought up in the Senate last Wednesday and only briefly discussed, has provoked a lively fight, which has not yet appeared under the surface but which is of vital importance to several interests all the way across the country from Maine and New England to Hawaii. The bill, as it passed the House last winter, providing for a modification of the immigration laws, was loaded down with a little amendment, providing for an educational test, by which all immigrants coming into this country must be able to read at least twenty words of the Constitution of the United States in their own language in type, known as double small pica.

As there is no such kind of type in the Japanese language, the House bill, should it become law in that form, would shut out the Japanese and also the Russians. The entrance of Japanese laborers into states on the Pacific coast would be stopped, although Japanese are immensely popular as laborers in those parts. It would also shut out the entrance of Japanese into Hawaii. The clause, which has proved so objectionable, was a part of an amendment which Senator Lodge of Massachusetts has kept before Congress for some years, although he took no especial pains to perfect it because there seemed no immediate prospect of the matter coming up for consideration. It was tacked upon the Shattuck immigration bill in the House on motion of Mr. Underwood, of Alabama.

Mr. William Haywood, of Honolulu, has been at work industriously for the last week, seeking to overcome that objectionable part of the bill, as far as it pertains to Hawaii. The friends of Hawaii in the Senate have been helping him. The large steamship companies on the Atlantic have hurried their officials to Washington to aid in making the protest. The Russian Embassy and the Japanese legation have also been awake to the situation. An amendment to meet that situation has been prepared by the attorney of the Japanese legation and introduced by Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, providing that the words from the Constitution to be used in the educational test may be printed also in correspondingly distinct type or characters in the case of languages which cannot be printed in Roman type.

There will be hearing within a few days before the immigration committee of the Senate, at which Mr. Haywood and others will appear, to protest against the objectionable features of the bill. It may come to the point where the opposition in the Senate will strive to load the bill down with objectionable amendments for the purpose of killing it and of preventing it from becoming a law at this session of Congress. Hawaii is not particularly interested in the paragraph, enacted by the House, to allow immigrants from Canada, Mexico, and Cuba to come in without the educational test but Mr. Haywood is working in common with the railroad and steamship agents of the Atlantic seaboard to prevent the adoption of that clause in the Senate. The clause was put in by the House largely to help carry the bill through the Senate. It is of special interest to New England, beginning with Maine and extending through nearly all the New England states, because it permits the French Canadians to enter the United States, either by wagon conveyance or by the railroads, work for a few months, as they may be needed, and then hasten back to their homes. The provision for Mexico permits the cattle-men to import the greasers from across the border to help in caring for the stock, as they may be needed.

The bill is the unfinished business of the Senate at present but the opposition has so many powerful corporations with them that the effort will probably be successful.

HAYWOOD'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Haywood has prepared the following amendment, which will be introduced in the Senate and pressed for incorporation in the immigration bill, if it is deemed advisable to do so by the friends of Hawaii in the Senate:

Insert at the end of Section 2 the following:

"And provided further that nothing contained in this section shall be understood to apply to the Territory of Hawaii and that whenever it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Agriculture and to the Secretary of the Treasury that the number of agricultural laborers is insufficient for the proper agricultural development of the Territory, then the Secretary of the Treasury shall authorize and allow the admission to the Territory of Hawaii of a number of Chinese laborers sufficient in his judgment to supply the demands for such labor under regulations to be issued by him and under the following conditions to wit:

"That the said Chinese agricultural laborers shall be permitted to enter the Territory of Hawaii for the sole

HE WILL INVESTIGATE OUR LABOR CONDITIONS

T. Thomas Fortune to Report on Chinese in Hawaii and Philippines to the Treasury Department.

T. Thomas Fortune, of New York, than whom perhaps no negro publicist and orator is better known in the United States, arrived in the Doric from San Francisco last evening. He will stay here until the arrival of the Peking when he will take up his journey to Manila. Mr. Fortune bears a commission from the Secretary of the Treasury under which he will make an investigation of the labor conditions in the islands, which will be as well the basis for a book as for his report.

"I come with an open mind upon the subject," said Mr. Fortune last evening, "and shall look into the matters as thoroughly as my time will permit. I shall stay in the Philippines perhaps two months. From the discussions which were going on when I left I am led to believe that there will be no change in the restriction laws which will favor Hawaii over the mainland. The strength of the labor unions was never greater. This was shown in the debates over the immigration bill which had in it all the recommendations of Commissioner Sargent, and these are very sweeping. In my opinion if there is any change it will be in the direction of applying some form of restriction against Japanese, perhaps along lines in consonance with the qualifications which may be demanded in connection with immigrants from all other lands. The educational qualification is likely to be imposed and this will materially reduce the incoming laborers."

"My fight for more than a score of years against race distinctions caused me to take issue with Prof. Jenks over his recommendations that Chinese be permitted to enter the Philippines, and this perhaps was the cause of my selection for the mission upon which I have now entered. I made the point that there should be no distinction on purely race grounds, and I am now going to study the questions which have been raised."

purpose of performing agricultural labor and shall not be allowed to go from said Territory of Hawaii to any other part of the territory of the United States; that the persons or corporations in whose employment said Chinese laborers are engaged, shall first give a good and sufficient bond to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury to defray the necessary expenses of the said Chinese laborers' deportation to China, in case such laborer or laborers desert the labor for which they have been permitted to come to said Territory."

The objection to be argued against the provision as to Canadian and Mexican immigrants is that it violates the most favored nation clause. Some of the State Department officials have been sounded by Mr. Haywood, who received encouragement to fight the Canadian clause because of that question as to international complications. It is the determination to knock out that provision if possible, for one reason, that it will deprive the bill of some of its support in the Senate and make its defeat all the easier.

DITCH BILL AND FIRE CLAIMS.

The different gentlemen, interested in the Hawaiian ditch bills, are now in Washington, Mr. A. C. Gehl being one of the last to arrive. He will renew the fight along the lines he pursued at the last session of Congress. The committee of Senators Mitchell, Foster and Burton are at work on their report and it is probable that a part of the report will be given out next week. It is now the plan to make known the recommendations regarding the fire claims and in regard to the Hawaiian ditch bill first, as those two subjects are likely to be before Congress first for consideration.

Mr. Haywood has been congratulated extensively here on his success in having the President incorporate in the annual message a paragraph recommending favorable consideration of the fire claims. I told in a previous letter how Mr. Haywood inaugurated that by seeing Secretary of State Hay. It is believed that Mr. Haywood has now made the proposed legislation on the fire claims comparatively easy as the measure now has some parliamentary status, which Congress is bound to recognize. The matter will be referred to a proper committee and foundation laid for a special rule, if need be, to consider the matter in the House.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

REFINED SUGAR ON THE JUMP

SAN FRANCISCO, December 10.—Another big advance in the price of sugar yesterday made a total increase to the consumer of the refined product of 80 cents on the hundred pounds within a fortnight. Two weeks ago the rise of 20 cents a hundred was announced by the jobbers, and on December 4 the commodity jumped 40 cents without warning. Yesterday's advance of 20 cents bids fair to lead the way for further rises, as the San Francisco price on raw sugar is still a point below that ruling in New York.

Warning of the impending advance was received yesterday by Edward Pollitz from Logan & Bryan in a dispatch which prophesied 5-cent sugar in the immediate future. The prophecy was more than realized before night-fall, as many sales were recorded at 5½, with prospect of still higher rates to follow. As the price stands now it means an additional expenditure for the saccharine necessity of about

"Even in the West there is the same demand for field labor which is felt here, but the politicians cannot turn in the face of the sentiment of the labor men as expressed in their stand. This was seen in Congress and I believe the success of the coal strike, in the recognition which was secured by the miners, will strengthen the force of their influence. The feeling seems to be that there must be no letting down of the bars raised against a labor element which can live more cheaply than the American workman, and judging from the signs of the times the fight will be along lines which will maintain the integrity of the laws rather than any loosening of their restrictions."

"The discontent among the negro laborers of the South was never greater. The recent constitutional amendments have caused much of this and the results have been most extraordinary. In three states, having six senators and twenty-one members of the House, there were cast only 100,000 votes while in the district which elected W. R. Hearst in New York there were 48,000 votes cast."

"I believe that from 20,000 to 300,000 negro laborers, not the vicious from the slums, but men who are workers all the time, could be secured to work in the fields of Hawaii and the Philippines and that they would prove the best kind of labor. The sugar industry of Cuba was built up by black labor as was St. Thomas, while other labor tried in the United States, as the Italians brought into Louisiana, was a failure."

"I shall make complete inquiry and have no fixed opinion on the subject of the conditions of labor here, but come to learn."

Mr. Fortune is editor of the N. Y. Age, president of the National Afro-American Council, of the Negro Business League, and is a co-worker of Booker T. Washington.

\$4,000,000 on the Pacific Coast alone.

The stiffening of the sugar market was anticipated last summer when Licht, the German expert statistician, issued an estimate of a shortage in the beet-sugar crop next spring to about 1,200,000 tons, or over 10 per cent of the crop, which furnishes nearly 70 per cent of the world's supply. The sharpness of the rise when it came was due to the scramble of the principal operators to prepare for the higher prices which all knew were bound to come. The extent of the increase on refined sugar, however, only keeps pace with that on the raw product, which has gone up merely because of the European shortage.

During the past year the price of sugar has been abnormally low, even allowing for the influence of heavy crops. But now that the governments of Europe have agreed simultaneously to remove the bounty on beet sugar a large proportion of the farmers across the water will devote their beet land to raising potatoes, which are in demand for the manufacture of alcohol.

Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 3 7-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 15-16c; molasses sugar, 3 3-16c; refined, firm.

JAPS AVERSE TO BARRETT

WASHINGTON, December 9.—Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese minister, called on Secretary Hay at the State Department today and asked many interesting questions about John Barrett, whom it was officially announced would be appointed minister to Japan. Minister Takahira was the soul of politeness. His questions, nevertheless, regarding Barrett's age, diplomatic experience, prominence in American politics etc., were such as to convey to Secretary Hay in the most delicate manner imaginable that Japan would much prefer the appointment of some other man. Minister Takahira did not go to the extent of making a protest and gave Secretary Hay to understand that if Barrett were appointed his government would make no objection. But the hint was sufficient.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—At the State Department it is stated that Minister Takahira of Japan was expressly asked if his government would object to John Barrett if he were appointed Minister, and that Takahira replied that the Government would receive Barrett cordially. If Barrett accepts the appointment it is practically certain that the President will stick to his original purpose and appoint him. Senator Bard said tonight he would see the President in the interest of Dr. Rowell of Fresno, if Barrett is not appointed.

To Pay Hawaiian Claims.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—Delegate Wilcox of Hawaii introduced a bill in the House today to pay the judgments rendered by the Hawaiian Legislature for property destroyed in suppressing the bubonic plague.

Pillsbury to Retire.

When the steamship City of Peking arrives at San Francisco from the Orient, Captain Pillsbury will retire from the service of the Pacific Mail Company and will take the position of marine surveyor for the National Underwriters.

The City of Peking.

The Pacific Mail liner City of Peking left Yokohama for San Francisco on Dec. 1th.

DRAGGED TO DEATH

A Portuguese Boy Killed by Horse.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Horribly mangled, and bleeding from a dozen wounds, Antonio Vasconcellos the 11-year-old son of Vasconcellos, the Kinau street baker, came to a violent death under the hoofs of his father's horse yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock in the vicinity of Wright's carriage shops. The boy met his death almost instantaneously, as deep wounds were made by the horse's hoofs from the top of his head to his toes.

Young Vasconcellos took the horse to Nunez' blacksmith shop on South street to be shod. When the work was finished, the boy started to lead him home, going up South street into King. A rope was fastened about the animal's neck, and the other end the boy had foolishly tied about his waist. Between the knot at the waist and that at the horse's neck there was only three feet of loose rope. A Rapid Transit car, with Motorman Nicholson at the brake, came along and the horse suddenly shied. The boy lost his footing and an instant later the animal had started on a wild dash along King street, turning into South street. The weight of the boy's body held the horse's head down. The body dangled between the horse's hoofs, striking the ground occasionally, but more often receiving the impact of the hoofs, upon which were brand new shoes. Only one cry escaped from the unfortunate boy's lips, and that was when the horse's hoofs first struck his body.

Workmen in Wright's shop heard the cry and saw the horse dash by the King street entrance. Others ran out into South street, down which the horse turned. They managed to head the animal off and ran it into the shop. Mr. Wright cut the rope and released the mangled body, and then called for the police. The body was sent to the morgue, where a coroner's jury impaled by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth viewed the remains. A skull examination showed that the skull was fractured, the face was torn and blackened, and one of the legs was horribly lacerated. Around the waist, the flesh had been burned by the movement of the rope. The jury met last evening at 8 o'clock and brought in a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH OF THOS. B. REED


WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Thomas Brackett Reed, former speaker of the House of Representatives and for many years prominent in public life, died here tonight at 12:10 o'clock in his apartments in the Arlington Hotel. The immediate cause of death was uraemia.

A change for the worse was noted in Mr. Reed's condition early this morning. At 9:30 o'clock he was given a subcutaneous saline transfusion, in order to stimulate his kidneys, which were failing to perform their proper functions. At 5 o'clock this afternoon a saline solution was again administered, about three quarts of fluid being used. The heart became weaker and weaker, but the patient retained consciousness until 11 o'clock tonight, when a complete coma came on. He passed away without pain.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy loosens the cough, relieves the lungs and opens the secretions. It counteracts any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. It is unequalled for bad colds. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

BE A MAN!

Arouse Yourself. Feel the spark of Life in Your Nerves. Recover the Vigor You Have Lost



Would you not like to have your friends point to you as they used to and say, "There goes a strong man?" Do you not wish your eye to be so bright, your step so firm and your form so erect that men and women will admire you and remark at your manly bearing? These are the thoughts uppermost in the minds of modern men—physical and mental perfection, strength and power.

Who does not like to be strong, to feel that he is equal in strength to any man of his age? You can be if you will obey the appeal here made to you.

Drugs have been tried and have failed. You know that. Electricity cannot fail. It is Electricity, and "Electricity is Life." It gives you the oil with which to set the machinery of your body in motion, and a few months' use of it will assure you health and happiness for the rest of your life. "It is worth its weight in gold to me," says a recent letter. "I would not sell it for all the gold in this State," writes another grateful patient. It will cure all Nervous and Organic Weakness, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and all ailments following the effect of dissipation. It will prove of great value to any man who suffers from these ailments.

Call today and test it free, or send for my book with full description. I will send it closely sealed if you will inclose this ad.

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Former Price	Now
\$160.	\$125.
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Note these figures—Nothing like them were offered before. Substantial reductions on all other vehicles. Harness, Whips, etc. likewise reduced.

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Haywood on Immigration.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Senate Committee on Immigration today gave a hearing to parties interested in the bill to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States. Those present were L. F. Payson, representing the Southern Pacific Company; S. C. Nettle and William Haywood of

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Lemon Soda,
Root Beer,
Ginger Ale,
Cream Soda,
Orange Cider,
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Household Department, Bethel Street.

Special Closing Out Sale of Surplus Stock to Make Room for New Holiday Goods Which Must be Opened at Once. DON'T MISS THE BARGAINS.

15c. Steel Chopping Knives, now... 50.	White enamelled tea pots, should be 75c. Special sale price.....35c.
Bread knives with carved handles, always sold at 50c., only .....25c.	White enamelled coffee pots, very durable, always clean, your choice 40c.
White enamelled cream jugs.....20c.	Tubed cake pans, gray enamelled, always 25 and 30c. each, choice, any size.....10c.
Best quality ice picks, choice.....20c.	Carving knives and forks, best steel, star handles, cheap at \$2.00 per set, now per set.....\$1.50
Scotch granite drinking cups.....10c.	Carving knives and forks, extra good and strong, should be \$1.25, a bargain, per set.....75c.
White enamelled dust pans, 2 sizes, very strong, will last for years, choice.....20c.	Sixty-cent Christy meat knives only 25c.
Gray enamelled pierced dippers and skimmers, your choice, each.....10c.	White enamelled scoops from 10c. to 25c.
Plated knives and forks, 1/2 dozen each in lined box, choice, box.....50c.	Gray enamelled candlesticks, only 10c.
Table spoons, silver steel, 3 different patterns, always 75c. dozen, now.....50c.	Gray enamelled coffee crushers, 1-lb., 15c.
Tea spoons, silver steel, per doz.....25c.	Tin sauce pans with covers, 1 qt., 10c.
Tin tea and coffee pots, 1 quart.....10c.	2 qts., 15c.; 3 qts., 15c.; 4 qts., 15c.
2 quarts.....10c.	4 qts.....20c.
3 quarts.....15c.	Tin covered buckets, 1/2 qt., \$6; 1 qt., 10c.; 2 qts., 10c.; 3 qts., 15c.; 4 qts., 20c.; 6 qts.....25c.
4 quarts.....20c.	
5 quarts.....25c.	

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FRIDAY : : : DECEMBER 19.

OUR PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

A. S. Colquhoun's new book on the history of the Pacific has a chapter on the American attempt, in the Far East, to carry a part of the white man's burden, which will be read with keen interest both in Great Britain and America. The author insists, as we are glad to see, that "no such problem has ever presented itself to Great Britain or any other colonial power as that which confronts the United States in the Philippines." He points out that the essential requirement is to fit the Philippine character for the administration of American democracy. This involves either the regeneration of a race, or the forced adaptation of a political system to absolutely repugnant conditions. As studied by Mr. Colquhoun, the Filipino lacks certain civic essentials without which a state cannot stand. Thus, he has no public spirit in the wide sense. The peasant will follow a personal leader, but not from patriotism. Brave and reckless when properly led, bright and hospitable in his private relations, he lacks the spirit that welds together a people into homogeneity. Individually and collectively his characteristic is "untrustworthiness, added to the power of deceiving the most vigilant." He is a half-civilized, clever, irresponsible child, who has warped ideas of right and wrong; he is never honest, as we count that virtue, never truthful, and never industrious or persevering. "The Malay is the laziest of Orientals, and the Filipino is not the least lazy of Malays," Mr. Foreman, the highest authority, declares. "The best of the natives neither appreciate, are grateful for, nor seem to understand a spontaneous gift."

Mr. Colquhoun does not concede his distrust of efforts "to thrust the results of centuries of struggle and progress [as found in America] ready-made upon the half-fledged Filipino." If the little brown brother were altogether simple and amenable, the danger would be less, though still considerable. "If unnaturally stimulated, he may grow up into a Frankenstein." He frankly insists that the introduction of modern education to overcome at one stroke for the next generation the evil tendencies of the Filipino, half hereditary and half following misgovernment, will be futile because, beautiful as is the theory, "it involves an entire subversion of the laws of nature" for the education which creates character "cannot be crammed in a few years." He foresees there will be let loose "a mass of half-educated, conceited natives . . . who will turn their attention to promulgation of sedition or equally undesirable practices," and cites India in illustration. He by no means deprecates education, but looks with favor upon efforts in that direction, provided too much reliance is not placed upon it; and he urges, as a sine qua non, that the civil service should be pure, firm, and intelligent from top to bottom. Inasmuch as a system of quasi-independence, which he does not approve, has been instituted, his final advice, as one "who has seen a good deal of government in Oriental countries, is to interfere as little as possible with the customs, prejudices, and religion of the Filipinos, and to keep a tight hold." That America may relinquish the islands does not seem to occur to him as possible.

COMPETITIVE BANANAS.

There is danger, it is said, of New Orleans cutting deeply into the banana trade of Hawaii in the San Francisco market. From a sample of the southern banana sent to a Honolulu dealer, it appears that the New Orleans jobbers are handling an excellent fruit. The banana shown here is large, fine of grain and as sweet as such fruit ought to be. It is not more attractive than the best island product, but compared with the general run of Hawaiian bananas sold on the coast, it is a dangerous competitor.

There is some reason to think that much of our export fruit reaches San Francisco in an immature stage of growth. A banana bunch plucked when the fruit is two-thirds grown will ripen, and is eatable, but it is not what it would have been if left a couple of weeks longer or even a month longer to mature. Probably one of the results of cheap competition will be to make our banana shippers more careful of the fruit they send, and it may also have the effect of improving the quality and variety of bananas grown. Somebody might make a hit in San Francisco by supplying the red banana and the finer grades of plantains. There are, in India and Malaysia, various bananas which are said to be superior to ours, and plants of these the official agriculturists here would do well to import and distribute.

A European scientist denies that we see the stars. He claims that we are only able to discern the brilliant points of the rays sent by the actual stars into our atmosphere. What lies behind is beyond the reach even of the imagination. If this is true communication with Mars will have to wait awhile.

ILLICIT LIQUOR SELLING.

The fact that there are over 200 unlicensed dramshops in Hawaii does not necessarily reflect upon the police. These illicit places have grown up under a sense of security imparted by judges who declared first, that they would not accept the testimony of informers and second that raids without warrants would be adjudged illegal and that people, whose rights were thus violated, could lawfully resist arrest by force. Taken together with the settled policy of one judge to release all offenders on technicalities whom the Attorney General might prosecute, the encouragement for men to go into the unlicensed traffic in liquor has been very strong. As a result, of the 459 wholesale and retail liquor stores in Hawaii, all but 153 are doing an unlawful business.

The abuse grew up in Honolulu—where most of the moonshiners are located—when the second circuit bench was wholly run on the Success to Crime principle. But time has somewhat changed conditions. Only one-third of the court is now unresponsive to a decent public opinion, leaving two-thirds of it in the hands of good men. So far, the new judges have shown a desire to punish offenders against the law and those who have gone to them with technical excuses have fared poorly. On these accounts it would seem to be well for the police to resume their raids. All they need to do is to work during the terms when honest judges are on the bench and lay off when Success to Crime is the motto of the court. There will be time enough and opportunity enough to bring the great majority of the offenders to book for the most of them are selling wine, beer and spirits as openly as they do groceries or ginger ale.

When the Legislature meets, a strengthening of the statutes would seem to be in order. The minimum rate of punishment should be raised and a percentage of the fines levied should be awarded to informers, thus fixing the status of the latter under the law. We are well aware that the informer is always met by the charge that he has "put up a job," but his chances, if he is innocent, of getting a conviction, are not particularly impaired by that. And it is convictions that the Territory wants. If liquor and beer are to be sold the Territory has the right to tax them. At present it taxes the few dealers and lets the many go. Thus it suffers injustice itself and forces an injustice upon men who obey the law.

THE VENEZUELAN OUTLOOK.

There are possibilities in the Venezuelan affair which are not pleasant to consider. The allied bill collectors seem intent upon robbing Venezuela into reprisals which would become the basis for other and more oppressive claims for indemnity. It would be natural for the forts at La Guayra to fire on the Anglo-German ships or for the troops now gathering there to resist any further attempt of the foreigners to land. In that case millions more would be added to the European damage bill and Venezuela would have to go under a master in chancery for a long term of years. This might easily bring the Monroe doctrine to an issue. It is quite possible that one of the allies is desirous of so shaping events as to get a clear-cut definition of the Monroe doctrine from the United States. So far, the doctrine has not been formally incorporated in international law, though Great Britain has accepted its vital proposals. Other great powers have not done so, being unwilling to surrender the right of landed indemnity. Many questions, such, for instance, as would be raised by the free will offer by any Latin American State of its allegiance to a foreign power have never been raised and Europe, particularly Germany, probably wants to know where the United States would stand under such circumstances. Suppose, also, that the Venezuelans should offer Germany, in lieu of cash indemnity, the important island of Santa Margarita, which she is said to want for a West Indian naval base, would the United States step in and forbid the transfer? If so by what right under the law of nations? Is the Monroe doctrine designed to limit the independence of the southern republics? Quite the contrary! So if Germany can get a concrete expression on these points and at the same time a naval base, both she and Europe will have some reason to rejoice. The way will then be open for great eventual changes in the South American map, particularly in Brazil and Argentina, where, sooner or later, European local influence may be strong enough to dictate the course of the foreign offices both at Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Ayres.

Incidental to all this, American trade would probably be the chief sufferer through alien control of the Venezuelan custom houses coupled with the influence of the de facto administrators upon the tariff laws governing customs business.

WHEN THE CABLE COMES.

The cable will bring many changes. The debtor who takes French leave, the embezzler who seeks pastures new, the swindler who comes to work the town as Dunbar did with his directory nine years ago, will have to scratch Honolulu off his list. He cannot feel safe even if he starts for Manila or Japan, for a touch at the button in the Young building will bring a response from any quarter of the world which is reached by the various branches of the submarine telegraph. Less time will be used in negotiating. The little trader who wants an extension from the jobber cannot depend on fourteen days or more of grace due to slow mails. The cablegram will promptly settle his case. Ships won't stay here so long as formerly waiting advices from owners, as the dismasted Andromeda has done through many weary weeks. There is hardly a shipping house in the world that will not be able to reach this port with its messages in an hour's time.

One of the prime advantages of the cable will be seen in the promptness with which trade orders may be filled. Often in the past Honolulu has been brought to the brink of mercantile famine; kerosene, or flour or some other necessary has run short. Such things need not happen any more. When a necessity is in sight the cable can be

connected at once with the centers of supply. Nor can things be done surreptitiously at Washington. In the past when a man has wanted something official which he knew he could not get with the approbation of the local public, he has hurried away secretly on some outgoing steamer and got a long start at the national capital. When the cable comes, his arrival there at noon will be known here five hours earlier and messages can be sent to head him off. Undoubtedly the cable will make Honolulu a favorite port of call with naval ships of all nations, particularly our own. They will come here for orders and stay here within the reach of orders. This will make up for the shorter stay of waiting merchant vessels. These are but a few of the coming changes. There are enough more to make a long story.

Great Britain and Germany are acting in Venezuela with a high hand. It is difficult to see how the collection of a debt would justify the sinking of Venezuelan gunboats which were making no resistance and which were needed by President Castro to suppress the revolutionary troubles that had made the immediate payment of the debt impossible. Quite likely the rebels will now become more active and thus increase Castro's difficulties. The report that the allies have invaded Venezuela in an effort to arrest the President increases the gravity of the situation without giving moral strength to the Anglo-German attitude as debt-collectors. It would seem to be enough, at the start, to seize and administer the customs. Destroying assets and arresting officials is quite another matter.

Hawaii will get no Chinese for its cane fields but an eminent negro publicist is here who suggests laborers of his own race. He says that 20,000 or 30,000 could be had. The probable attitude of the southern employers of labor is not mentioned but judging from the row they made over the Kansas exodus and over the attempt of Hawaii to import Tennessee negroes two or three years ago, it would prove hostile. The South does not like the negro but it wants to keep him at its work.

Thomas Nast, whose death from yellow fever is reported from South America, was the man who introduced the American political cartoon. He was not the first to undertake it but he was the first to show its possibilities as a weapon of reform. His personal vogue went out when Keppeler came into the field with Puck, but he retained the good will of his countrymen and died in office.

Mr. Reed's death was as sudden as that of Mr. Blaine. It removed a man whose years of national usefulness had by no means ended. Had Thomas B. Reed lived, he might have again taken a great part in affairs.

CARTOONIST NAST IS DEAD

GUAYAQUIL (Ecuador), December 7.—Consul General Thomas Nast died today at noon after three days' illness from yellow fever. He was interred at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The funeral was attended by the Governor, the consular corps, the American colony and by many friends. The coffin was wrapped in the Stars and Stripes. The British Consul recited a prayer in the cemetery. The death of Mr. Nast is deeply lamented by the natives who held him in high esteem.

WILL SUCCEED MAJOR DAVIS

WASHINGTON, December 8.—Major John McCrean, artillery corps, ordered to Camp McKinley, Honolulu, and to assume command of artillery, district of Honolulu.

Founder's Day will be celebrated at Kamehameha schools today.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, December 18, 1902.				
NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Vol	Bid	Ask
MERCANTILE				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	.....	.....
L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd.	100,000	50	.....	41
SUGAR				
Awa	1,000,000	20	24 1/2	24 1/2
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100	.....	.....
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,512,750	100	47 1/2	47 1/2
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	10	10
Honolulu	2,000,000	30	15	15
Kahala	500,000	100	.....	.....
Kahala Plant, Co., Ltd.	150,000	50	7 1/2	7 1/2
Kipahulu	150,000	100	.....	70
Kona	500,000	100	.....	.....
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	100	45	45
Oahu Sug. Co.	1,000,000	20	9	12
Oahu	500,000	20	9 1/2	10
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	20	11 1/2	12
Waialeale	100,000	100	.....	120
Waialeale Sugar Plant	100,000	100	.....	.....
STRAINED CO'S				
Wilder S. S. Co.	100,000	100	97 1/2	97 1/2
Wilder Island S. S. Co.	100,000	100	95	95 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	.....	.....
Hon. E. T. & L. Co.	1,000,000	50	57	60
Mutual Tel. Co.	100,000	10	.....	.....
O. E. & L. Co.	1,000,000	100	.....	.....
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. 5 P. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hilo B. B. Co., Ltd.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hon. E. T. & L. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
K. P. & L. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
O. E. & L. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oahu P. & L. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waialeale A. G. S. P. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kahala A. G. S. P. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Honolulu Mill Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
SESSION SALES.				
Two hundred McBryde, 11 1/2.				

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Thursday's daily.)
 The Doric brought 302 sacks of mail. The death of J. B. Atherton is steady improving.
 Bishop Westwick returned yesterday from Maui where he has been holding services.
 All Government offices will be closed between Christmas and New Year's day except noon.
 A. A. Herbert is preparing a plan for the St. Louis exhibit to consist of the products of the Territory.
 Yesterday's steamer brought further news of damage from rains on Maui. Many roads are being washed out.
 Miss Annie Garlick, a nurse of the Spanish war, who is known in Honolulu, was lately married at Pomona, Cal.
 Mrs. James Campbell-Parker has contributed fifty dollars in cash as a Merry Christmas gift to the Kaunakapili Sunday school.
 St. Gauden's bust of Robert Louis Stevenson, ordered in 1896, has not been completed and nothing has been heard from the sculptor on the subject.
 News from Tonga is to the effect that Bishop Willis has started a temperance crusade and that the King has joined the temperance society organized by him.
 Plans have been submitted to the Marine Hospital Service for the establishment of an immigration station on Quarantine Island, for the detention of immigrants.
 The cut roses displayed in Mrs. Taylor's floral window in the Honolulu Drug store yesterday were very much admired. They came from the Moanalu Gardens.
 Attorney Thos. I. Dillon left yesterday in the Zealandia to spend Christmas at his home in San Francisco. Mr. Dillon is expected back on the return trip of the Zealandia.
 Supt. Cooper has requested High Sheriff Brown to stop Japanese fishermen from using lights in the harbor. Mr. Cooper believes that this is an interference with navigation and must be stopped.
 No action will be taken by the tourist committees until the return of F. C. Smith from the coast. Mr. Smith has been attending the national convention of passenger agents, which promised to be of some help to Hawaii.
 Judge Estee yesterday heard the motion of United States Attorney Breckons to strike out certain portions of defendant's answer in the W. C. Peacock case. The matter was submitted on argument and the decision reserved.
 Mrs. Chas. S. Christian (nee Ella T. Thronas) of Papea, Kauai, will leave for San Francisco very soon to join her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Christian will be away for several months. Miss Thronas of Lihue, Kauai, will accompany her sister, Mrs. Christian, to this city.
 Paulo, the blind Hawaiian who makes himself conspicuous by blowing steamer whistle signals on bamboo tubes, was given six months on the reef in Police Court yesterday on a charge of vagrancy. Paulo has been making a nuisance of himself lately by showing a bad temper on the streets.
 A fine of \$100 and costs was imposed on F. W. Mackinney yesterday by Judge Wilcox for passing a check on a Chinese merchant, having no funds in the bank on which the check was drawn. The defense was that Mackinney had afterwards paid the entire amount of the check, \$6, to the Chinaman, but the prosecution showed that the law had been violated.

The Christmas number of the Maile Lehua is an attractive little magazine of twenty-four pages. The officers, editors and reporters are Arthur Faria, James Blaisdell, Mrs. Isabella Creighton, Nat. Bart, Edith Tuck, Sin Chong, Joelle Seely and Mary Bart. The Maile Lehua is filled with contributions from school children some of which are excellent.

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OTHER END OF MACKAY CABLE

(Continued from Page 1.)
 F. S. Stratton, the harbor commissioners, presidents of the improvement clubs of the interior cities of the state and representatives of the railroads and telegraph companies are among those invited to be present.
 CABLE DAY CELEBRATION.
 The local committee which will have in charge arrangements for Cable Day celebration was completed yesterday by the addition to it of W. W. Hall, J. P. Cooke, and J. A. Kennedy, by appointment from Vice President Cooke of the Chamber of Commerce. The quartette of committees will get together soon for the purpose of making plans for a proper observance of the day. It is their expectation that the cable will be here either December 26 or 27, and the details will be along the lines already described.
 In addition to other features of the day a banquet for the officers of the cable ship and the company will be given by the Hawaiian Hotel, which will be followed by a reception and dance.
 The land cable is now within 4,000 feet of completion, and will be fully laid by the end of the week. The splicing will not be finished until several days later.

Done With Haggy Case.

The Supreme Court yesterday denied the petition for a rehearing in the case of Harrison vs. Magoon, better known as the Haggy gold cure case. The opinion is written by Justice Perry, and the syllabus says:

"Rehearing denied, on the ground that the point claimed to have been overlooked by the court in its former opinion was not in fact overlooked but was substantially disposed of by the reasoning of that opinion."

Dole Is Back.

Attorney General E. P. Dole returned yesterday morning in the Noeau from his thirty days' vacation. Mr. Dole spent the greater part of his time in the Hamakua district on Hawaii, and comes back very much improved in health. Mr. Dole immediately resumed his duties as Attorney General. He intends to leave for Washington in February, to be present in the Oaki Mankiehl case, and has no intention of resigning.

The Canal Treaty.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—Dr. Herran, the Colombian charge, called at the State Department today to discuss the proposed canal treaty with Secretary Hay. The negotiations are said to be in excellent shape, with the only issue relating to the exact amount of annuity to be paid and the amount of the capital payment. It is hoped that a treaty will be signed next week.

The Unlucky Boy.

The Unlucky Boy is always getting his fingers burnt, his hand out or his shoulder sprained. His parents should keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm in the house. This is a balsam of superior merit. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

KAUAI IS ATTRACTIVE

Great Place for Tourists to Visit.

T. F. Sedgwick, the expert and special agent of the United States Experiment Station, returned from his first official visit to Kauai greatly impressed with the possibilities of the Garden Isle as a tourist attraction.
 "Kauai has so many places of interest and such beautiful scenery everywhere one goes," said he, "that it ought to encourage tourists to visit the island. A trip is easier, now that they have such good accommodations at Lihue and other places."
 Mr. Sedgwick first went from Lihue to Waimea, it being his first trip over the route in four years. He noticed a great many changes, particularly around Meli-ryde plantation, which, he says, has developed a great deal. He went through the mill two days after they began grinding, and noticed that the mill worked splendidly. The railroads throughout the plantation are of the best, and the grading is carefully made.
 He visited an orange and fruit orchard at Makaweli. The oranges were grown in many varieties, and the fruit was of fine quality. The trees were about ten years old, and averaged about twenty-five feet in height. The olive trees were not bearing, but there were limes, lemons, grapes, many varieties of guavas, and the Ceylon peach in abundance. The whole orchard was under systematic culture, and was undergoing pruning. Mr. Sedgwick found that orange scale is affecting the fruit there to a large extent.
 At Lihue a lime kiln had been built, and the carbon-dioxide therefrom is being used to free sugar juice from the excess of lime, and this seems to work very well. At Lihue he found that numbers of ironwood and Tahitian koa wood trees have been planted, there being two groves.
 He also made a visit to the plantation where Cassava starch is made, and observed that there is an abundance of land where they can grow pia. The refuse is fed to the stock.
 Johnson millet, which was introduced some years ago, has caused some trouble in the cane fields, and has spread to the irrigation ditches, causing them to clog. Buffalo grass is being planted in the pastures and has proved to be one of the best varieties yet tried. Guinea grass and alfalfa are grown extensively for stock.

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 Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
 Total reichmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichmarks 8,390,000
 Capital their reinsurance companies 55,000,000
 Total reichmarks 63,390,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

FORTUNE WILL LOOK AFTER LOCAL LABOR

Special Commissioner Plans Visit to Plantations Here and on Hawaii.

Special Commissioner T. Thomas Fortune, who is representing the Treasury Department in a study of the labor and sociological conditions in the islands of the Pacific, will begin at once to acquire the data which will furnish his basis for a report upon the needs of Hawaii.

Mr. Fortune spent yesterday in calling upon some old friends and making some new ones, and while he did not begin his work, he will be in shape to start it intelligently as the result of his preliminary talks. He will visit some of the estates and meet practical men here, and if his plans go through, will leave on Tuesday next for Hawaii, going down by the Kinau and passing over the mountain, visiting the volcano en route, and returning by the Mauna Loa.

Mr. Fortune will be accompanied on this trip by some representative man who will be able to put him in contact with the men who will be the very best sources of information, and he will thus have no trouble in securing just what he wants. He has not decided at all on his little journeys about Oahu, but will be guided largely by the information he receives in meeting men who are interested largely in sugar and who from here can give him much information concerning the entire group.

It is probable that an effort will be made to secure an informal joint meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, and the Planters' Association for the purpose of having Mr. Fortune outline his ideas in connection with the advantages of negro labor for field work. This is in no way connected with his mission, but it is rather in line with his work for the past quarter of a century, which has been looking to the uplifting of the race of which he is a representative. His mission is one of investigation, entirely, but he has been for so long devoted to the cause of his people that he will embrace any opportunity to discuss their capacity and adaptability for the climates of the tropics.

Mr. Fortune does not expect to make any report of length before the summer, his work here being, of course, the collection of facts and figures. He will report progress from Honolulu, and will write his report, which will be an elaborate one, after his return to the states, which he expects will be sometime in May, next.

HOW PLANTERS LOOK ON IT.

Men interested in plantations are looking to the future from the lessons of the past, and without exception are of opinion that the introduction of negro laborers would have a decidedly harmful effect upon the islands, from every point of view. They do not believe that there could be brought here a class of laborers who would be better than those who have been secured in the past, and as a result cannot bring themselves to look upon such a change in the character of the field workers with any degree of complacency. One man put it "a last resort," and this may be taken as the belief of the great majority of the men who are now entrusted with the care of the sugar interests of the islands.

E. D. Tenney, of the firm of Castle & Cooke, does not think there could be any good come from the experiments. He said: "Every attempt which has been made to secure such labor has been a failure and I do not believe the labor is of a character which will suit the conditions. The men secured in the past have not been those who came to work, and I doubt very much if the real working negroes, from the southern plantations, could be induced to come so far. Personally I should be opposed to the trial of the experiment."

J. A. Gilman, of the same house, said that he did not think it possible to secure the class of labor that the plantations would require for the fields here. He said that every attempt which had been made in the past has been of such a nature that it has discouraged the planters from making any further moves to secure field help from the South. He said that the men who would come so far away were always the undesirable ones.

F. A. Schaefer, of F. A. Schaefer & Company, said he was decidedly opposed to any attempt to fill the fields with negro labor. The principal objection which he would make, he said, was that the negroes could not affiliate with the Hawaiians, and the wishes of the native people in this regard should be consulted to some degree. He said the experiments which had been made were of such a nature that they had produced an ill effect upon the minds of the people in the business, and he would not be in favor of making any attempt to secure such labor.

Henry Waterhouse, of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, said that he would not give reasons for his opinion that such an endeavor to make homes for the negroes of the South would be undesirable, other than that the experiments have been unsuccessful and his opinion, formed while traveling in the States, led him to the belief that it would not be wise to introduce this element into the life of the islands.

Mr. Froehner, of Hachfeld & Company, said that the experience of the past controlled him in the opinion that there should be no efforts made in this direction, and that he would not favor such an addition to the field labor.

F. W. Macfarlane refused to discuss the matter, other than to say that his

opinion had been formed from that of Manager Wells of Waikuku, who had in his employ a number of the laborers, and that they had all left or proven entirely unsatisfactory.

W. M. Giffard expressed the opinion that there had never been in twenty-five years, an importation of negro laborers which was satisfactory to the plantations. He said there had been at all times a tendency on the part of the workers to fight, and in one instance when the hands had all disappeared but two brothers, they began to fight between themselves. He said that the negro workers always refused to work with the other laborers of the plantations, and the result was that there was discord. He thought the Hawaiian people would be completely alienated by the bringing in of this element, and that there could be no other result than disorder.

W. O. Smith, the secretary of the Planters' Association, spoke of the negro as a factor in the plantations as he had witnessed the experiments during thirty years past. He said: "I think it was in 1872 that the first attempt to have negroes work on the plantations was made, and then the result was not satisfactory. Since that time there have been many other trials to secure their labor and every time it has been without good results. I greatly doubt that there could be established a number of laborers of this nationality here without great care in selection, the bringing of whole communities with their preachers and other surroundings so that they might build new homes. Otherwise there would only be trouble for the towns and then would come the inevitable discrediting of the attempt to bring the labor here. Perhaps through colonies it might be done, but I am not inclined to favor it."

J. M. Dowsett said he would not favor such a plan, though it might be made successful. He said he believed the only way to make it successful was through colonies, and even then the element of danger was too great.

W. F. Dillingham, of the B. F. Dillingham Company, said that he would never favor the introduction of a body of negroes into the Territory, principally for the reason that in the past there had been made experiments which in every instance had proven failures.

J. P. Cooke, of Alexander & Baldwin, was the only official of a sugar corporation approached, who refused to be seen.

FORTUNE TALKS AT LABOR EXCHANGE

Fifty thousand hard working, law abiding negroes could be procured in the Southern States for Hawaii's sugar plantations, according to the statement made last evening by T. Thomas Fortune, special agent of the United States Treasury Department at the Builders' and Trades' Exchange. Selected by such men as Booker T. Washington, himself, and five other negroes of national reputation, these colored laborers would be of the kind qualified to perform the manual labor of the cane-fields, just as they have been accustomed to in the fields of the South. Conditions in the South are so distasteful to them at present that thousands are leaving it, even going to Liberia, where the wages are but a pittance.

Mr. Fortune stated that it was undoubtedly the policy of the administration to restrict the immigration of Chinese on even more radical lines than before, and to include the Japanese.

"When the time comes that the United States says no more Asiatics can come," said he, "you people out here have got to make up your minds that those already here must get out to make room for American citizens."

"I find that the climate here is not nearly so bad as it is in some parts of the South, yet they work there for small wages, generally about 60 cents the year round and 'find' themselves. This climate is the right kind for them. I will guarantee that 95 per cent of the negroes who could be brought here, after being properly selected, would be the very kind of laborers your planters want. They would make good, desirable citizens, but they would have to be brought here in families, and have some church connection. I suppose that the negroes that were brought here as an experiment naturally drifted into the jails, and if they hadn't done that here, they would where they came from."

Mr. Fortune prefaced his remarks by saying that he was speaking, not as an official of the Treasury Department, but as a citizen who had made observations. He considered the Japanese the worst competitor the American had, far more so than the Chinese. The report of the Immigration Commissioner, soon to come out, would contain some astounding facts. This will show that for last year 12,500 Japanese came to America, and 9,000 of these entered Hawaii. He spoke of the Chinese invasion of the United States in the song of labor. He said the labor organizations of the United States were about to make a strong fight against any part of the United States, including Hawaii and the Philippines, producing sugar hemp, tobacco, etc., with labor that

Continued on page 11

LAND LINE READY FOR DEEP SEA CABLE



S. S. DICKENSON, WHO REPRESENTS THE CABLE COMPANY.

When the Commercial Pacific Cable reaches Honolulu it will be found that everything is in readiness for the making of the connection which will bring the office in the Young Building into electric communication with the Hobart building on Market street in San Francisco. The laying of the land cable will be completed today and the splicing will not take more than five days longer.

Although neither Superintendent Gaines nor Manager S. S. Dickenson, who returned from the Orient yesterday, have any specific information on the subject, they believe that the absence of contrary advice in the Doric mail means that the San Francisco end was successfully laid and that the Silvertown commenced the paying out of the connecting strands on Saturday. They maintain that they will expect the ship to arrive off port and drop the cable in the deep sea either Christmas morning or the next day, Friday, and they think the connections will be made within a day or two after that time.

Mr. Dickenson has successfully completed the work which took him to Manila in the cable ship Colonia. The trip consumed until November 14, and during the weeks spent on the water there were a number of soundings made, especially between Midway and Guam. Few soundings were taken between this port and Midway, and the only work of great importance was the discovery of a way around the deep valley which was discovered when the Nero made the soundings, which will furnish the principal data, on which the work will proceed.

The landing place on Midway will be that which was selected by Capt. Pond, when he made the trip of investigation in the tug Iroquois, on what is known as Sand Island. At Guam a suitable place for the cable landing was found near the harbor, which will render the work especially easy of completion. The same is true of the Manila landing, the site selected being easy of access and entirely satisfactory.

Mr. Dickenson said that there were no details of his work which would be given out as the data would be forwarded to San Francisco to the cable officials for their information. The length of cable from this city west will be laid by the Anglia, which will come out as soon as the cable itself has been manufactured by the company which is now at work making it. The work will not be started in all probability until next summer, and the exact date cannot even be guessed.

Mr. Dickenson said: "We made a few soundings between here and Midway and then made a survey of the atoll. The island is a sandy waste and there are no difficulties connected with the landing of the cable there. The deep hole found by the Nero will be got round, as we found that there is a very fair way to escape the spot. We sounded down to 4,500 fathoms and then discovered a way to pass around the edge of the deep valley and escape the difficulties. I spent eight days in Manila before I could get away, and was not especially pleased with the place."

"I cannot understand the matter of leaving a duty on twelve miles of cable from the shore end at San Francisco. If this is done it will be the first time in my experience that such a duty has been levied. Once in Canada a duty was levied but I simply wrote to the Commissioner and he remitted it. The fact is that it seems that the benefits from the cable offset the fact that it is of foreign make, and this has always been the case heretofore. I have been concerned with the laying of seven Atlantic cables, which landed in the United States and never before have I encountered such a proceeding. None of the European countries do it and it seems a great mistake to us."

Mr. Dickenson will stay here until the cable has been demonstrated to be in perfect working condition, and all trouble in connection with it has ended.

FOR CABLE DAY.

The joint committee of the Merchants'

Association, Chamber of Commerce, Builders and Trades' Exchange and from the government, met yesterday and began the work of getting into shape for the celebration of the arrival of the cable. It was decided that the celebration would take place after the cable had been landed and the connection with the down-town office completed. There will be in all probability a half holiday and the exercises will be of a character which will be attractive to all the people.

The joint body organized by the selection of George W. Smith as chairman and J. P. Cooke as secretary, and got down to business at once. Superintendent of Public Works Cooper tendered to the committee the use of the grounds about the Executive building for the exercises and assured them of the detail of the band for participation in the day's merry-making.

It was decided that there shall be a meeting at which addresses will be made by several persons, who will talk of the cable from the standpoint of the mainland and the islands as well. Henry E. Highton, who was at the meeting in San Francisco when the first successful Atlantic cable, will make an address touching some reminiscences. It is also probable that Commissioner Eustis will talk of the cable from the standpoint of the mainland folk. There will be a response for the cable people, but from whom cannot yet be told. It has been suggested that one of the directors of the company may come from the Coast in the Sierra, arriving on December 24th, and in this event he will be asked to represent the company. If no one comes it is probable that Mr. Dickenson, who has had to do with all the work here, will be the representative.

In the evening after the day's celebration, there will be a display of fireworks which will be made an event, owing to the fact that the Fourth of July Committee will turn over to the Cable Day Committee the remainder of its supply, and this will be supplemented by the addition of new pieces which will be procured here.

It was also suggested that a steamer be secured for the purpose of taking visitors out to the cable ship, the ship to leave the dock as soon as the passengers can be got together after the signalling of the Silvertown, probably from Waimanalo. The intention is, if this can be carried through, to make such a charge as will not make the trip a burden to any visitor, and give as many persons as wish a chance to go out to the vessel.

The committee finally adjourned to the call of the chair with the understanding that the next meeting shall be held as soon as the mail shall bring definite information of the coming of the ship, and the trade bodies of the Coast indicate their intentions to celebrate the joining of the islands to the mainland.

The sub-committees named are as follows:

Transportation: J. W. Pratt and Stanley Stephenson.
Literary Exercises: G. W. Smith, S. Stephenson and J. A. Kennedy.
Fireworks: W. W. Hall.

It is understood that there may be two days to elapse after the ship reaches the islands before the complete connections are made, owing to the necessity to take in coal, for the engineers to investigate the character of the landing and the general preparation for the last work. The deep sea end will be dropped when the ship reaches the point indicated as proper by the soundings, and then the vessel will enter the harbor and land the scientists and engineers, perhaps remaining while coal is taken in for the last work.

News has been received of the death of Mary Elizabeth Condy at Columbus, Ohio, on November 11th. The deceased was the widow of the late General James M. Condy, Minister to Hawaii during the Hayes administration.

WILCOX TALKS OF ISLAND ELECTION

Says the Home Rule Party Was Caught Napping But Will Not Be Surprised That Way Again.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Delegate Wilcox arrived in Washington on Tuesday, December 2, and was at the Capitol on the session of Congress the day following. He will live this winter on Mount Pleasant, at a private house, No. 1302 Roanoke street.

"Our own people were not awake at the last election," said the Delegate today in referring to the recent election. "The Republicans worked one of these American tricks on us. They were very quiet and while the Home Rule Party were resting in fancied security the Republicans were busy getting votes. I admire their cleverness and our people will have a lesson so that they can not be caught that way again."

"Prince Cupid is my friend," added the Delegate. "Personally there are no differences between us."

BURTON ON HAWAII.

The Washington Star recently printed the following article regarding the widely quoted statement about his alleged slur on the missionaries of Hawaii:

Senator Burton of Kansas will be criticised in the next issue of the Christian Herald for statements he is alleged to have made in relation to the missionaries in Hawaii.

"Some time ago," the Christian Herald asserts, "United States Senator Burton of Kansas, who had recently returned from a visit to Hawaii, was quoted in the public prints as having asserted that the Christian missionaries in Hawaii had swindled the untutored natives by taking their lands from them, in exchange for 'certificates entitling the holders to admission to heaven.' The senator had gone to Hawaii as a member of a subcommittee appointed by Congress to investigate and report upon the condition of the people in these distant islands, which have now come under American rule."

"While believing such a charge to be absolutely unfounded, the Christian Herald, rather than oppose it with an unauthoritative denial at the moment, decided to first secure the statements of the accused missionaries and let them speak for themselves. We immediately communicated with the American missionaries now in Hawaii, and the result is shown in the letters printed below from the oldest, most experienced and best-known missionaries on the islands."

The Herald then publishes copies of several letters from people in Honolulu, which are to the effect that the missionaries in Hawaii are landless. Doubt is expressed that Mr. Burton made the statement ascribed to him. Rev. J. Leedingham, the only American missionary there, wrote:

"I notice that he is quoted as saying that the missionaries were from Boston, and have been here recently. This would naturally refer to missionaries of the American board. I would say that the only missionaries that the American board has appointed to these islands in the last twenty-five years, are my wife and myself, appointed eight years ago, and neither of us owns a foot of land here; nor has either of us ever owned any."

O. P. Emerson, after denouncing the alleged statement, went on to say:

"Indeed it is a question if in view of the facts the honorable senator spoke seriously, if he were not trying in this statement to make political capital by burlesquing the so-called 'missionary party' now in power. He alone of the three commissioners who recently visited the islands seemed out of sympathy with the government, and inclined to look with favor on the so-called 'home rule party,' which supports Wilcox."

The Herald, referring to the information contained in these letters, says:

"We cannot for a moment believe that the Kansas senator himself invented so monstrous an absurdity, or that it was the outcome of any part of his legitimate investigation. But an injustice has been done, which ought to be repaired. Senator Burton owes it to the missionaries, who have been the sufferers by this silly slander; to the American people, who have been misled by his dissemination of the story, and lastly he owes it to the dignity of the United States Senate, to make such prompt explanation as any honorable public official would do under like circumstances."

The attention of Senator Burton was called to the above by a Star reporter today.

"I did not know that at this time there were any Christian missionaries in Hawaii," said Mr. Burton. "I did not suppose there had been any missionaries there during the last fifty years."

"This entire statement is founded on a falsehood. There is absolutely no truth in it from beginning to end."

"This statement about missionaries trading certificates to heaven for land, which is attributed to me, is sometimes told in Hawaii as a joke, but it does not refer to the early missionaries. The country has been christianized, and I did not know until I read this statement that there had been any Christian missionaries there during the last fifty years. Some of the more progressive white people, among whom might have been some descendants of missionaries, had a great deal to do with the government. The reigning monarchs advised with them, gave them office and gradually they worked their way into politics and statecraft and accomplished a great deal of good, but these who were jealous of them began to call them the 'missionary party.' That term refers to the political organization, but not to any Christian organization at all."

"I do not remember ever to have said anything that could be interpreted as

the statement contained in the Christian Herald, even in relation to the missionary party. I positively know I have never said anything that reflected in any way upon the Christian missionaries. I think there is no country in which Christian missionaries have accomplished more good than in Hawaii."

HAWAIIAN BONDS.

Secretary Shaw's annual report to Congress, presented Wednesday, Dec. 3, contained the following paragraph regarding the Territory of Hawaii:

"Pursuant to the appropriation made by the act of March 3, 1891 (31 Stat. L. 1152), to carry into effect the agreement embodied in the joint resolution 'To provide for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States,' approved July 7, 1898, under which not exceeding \$4,000,000 of the debt of Hawaii, including postal savings bank deposits, was assumed by the United States, interest-bearing bonds and postal certificates have been redeemed by this Department, as follows:"

Bonds assumed by U. S., \$2,235,400.00; postal savings deposits, \$764,570.31; total, \$3,999,970.31.

Paid by U. S.—bonds, \$3,223,813.00; postal savings deposits, \$759,437.20; total, \$3,983,250.20.

Balance unpaid—bonds, \$11,587.00; postal savings deposits, \$5,133.11; total, \$16,720.11.

BEET SUGAR.

E. N. Gunsaulus, the United States Consul at Toronto, has forwarded to the State Department the following paper on the manufacture of beet sugar in Ontario, under date of November 11:

"The first sugar from sugar beets grown in Canada was turned out last week by the Ontario Sugar Company, Limited, at the company's plant in Berlin, Ontario. This company was established in 1901 for the purpose of making sugar from sugar beets, and started the erection of a plant about six months ago. The factory cost about \$600,000 and has a daily capacity of 600 tons of beets. When in operation 100 tons of coal and 40 tons of limestone are used every twenty-four hours. The factory will employ from 250 to 300 men. The main building is of five stories, 323 feet long, with coopers and machine shops and seed and engine houses. There is also a pump house on the Grand river, 3,200 feet away, with a capacity of 5,000,000 gallons daily. There are three wagon and two railway shops, each 350 feet long. There are now 7,000 tons of beets stored. Great interest is taken in this new plant, the first of its kind in Canada."

"In addition to the production of beet sugar, the industry is giving rise to factories for the working up of by-products. Recently, letters patent were granted incorporating the General Distilling Company, Limited, composed of well-known capitalists of Toronto and Walkerville, Ontario, for the purpose of working up the sirup which is a by-product of beet sugar manufacture into an alcohol for use for mechanical and art purposes. The factory will, it is stated, be built in Toronto. The company is capitalized at \$600,000."

SILLIMAN IN WASHINGTON.

Ex-Judge Silliman, of Honolulu, has been here for a few days on some legal business, following his long stay in San Francisco. He is registered at the Raleigh hotel. He was a guest at lunch of Mr. William Haywood at the Metropolitan club this afternoon.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

WIRELESS SERVICE TO BE IMPROVED

The Wireless Telegraph people are about to make some alterations in their service which will cut out the two stations on Lanai and Molokai and make an air line from Oahu to Hawaii, with a branch to Kauai. Lanai is not a business point nor is Molokai to any marked extent, and when things go wrong at the latter place it often costs a lot of money to get there and make them right. Landings are bad at Molokai in rough weather. The line, after leaving Oahu, will meet a pole at Olowalu on Maui, instead of at Lahaina, as at present. Olowalu is just seventy-two miles from here. Then the line will run seventy-two miles more to Kailua, Hawaii, where it will connect with the telephone system of the big island. Under this arrangement the Midway station will be cut out. There will be five stations in all, and it is the expectation of the company to greatly improve the service.

Will Sell Wright's Property

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth has levied upon the property of W. H. Wright, the defaulting Treasurer of the Territory, under the execution which issued from the First circuit court on December 19, and will sell the same at public auction on Monday, January 19, 1903, unless the judgment and costs of the execution, amounting to \$18,741.45, is paid.

The property consists of 15,000 square feet at the corner of Sheridan street and Lincoln avenue, conveyed to W. H. Wright by Anna S. Wright and husband March 30, 1901, and also 20,000 square feet at Puunani, Nuanani, Honolulu, conveyed to W. H. Wright by deed of Anna S. B. Judd, dated August 9, 1901.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday, Dec. 17.
 Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Seattle, from
 Oahu ports, at 2:30 p. m.
 S. S. Dorie, Smith, from San Fran-
 cisco, at 2:30 p. m.
 Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai
 ports, at 4:45 a. m.
 Am. bk. Star of Bengal, Unberg, from
 Newcastle, at 5:20 a. m.
 S. S. Nevada, Weedon, from Kahu-
 lui, at 6 a. m.
 S. S. Moana, Carey, from Sydney,
 Brisbane, and Suva, at 8 a. m.
 Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, from Molokai
 ports, at 6:20 a. m.
 Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Hawaii
 ports, at 9:30 a. m.
 Thursday, Dec. 18.
 S. S. Copage, Binder, from Yokohama,
 at 9 a. m.
 Stmr. J. H. Whalen, Harris, from
 Hilo, at 6:30 a. m.
 U. S. S. Solace, Singer, from San
 Francisco, at 10 a. m.
 Stmr. Lady, from Koolau ports, at 6
 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, Dec. 16.
 Am. bk. Andrew Welch, Drew, for
 San Francisco, at 1 p. m.
 Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and
 way ports, at noon.
 Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui
 ports, at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, for Maui, Kona
 and Kau ports, at 10 a. m.
 Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kau-
 ai ports, at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. Nihau, Pedersen, for Makai-
 well and Waimea, at 5 p. m.
 Gas. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for
 Maui and Hawaii ports, at 5 p. m.
 Wednesday, Dec. 17.
 S. S. Moana, Carey, for Victoria and
 Vancouver, at 3 p. m.
 S. S. Zealandia, Dowdell, for San
 Francisco, at 12:15 p. m.
 Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai,
 Lanai and Maui ports, at 5 p. m.
 Thursday, Dec. 18.
 S. S. Nevada, Weedon, for San Fran-
 cisco, at 6 a. m.
 S. S. Dorie, Smith, for the Orient, at
 1 p. m.
 S. S. Copie, Binder, for San Fran-
 cisco, at 8 p. m.
 Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina,
 Kaanapali, Kukulhaele, and Honokaa,
 at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. Kaulani, Dower, for Mahukou-
 na, Paauhau, Kukulhaele, Ooaka, Laupa-
 hoehoe and Papanaloa, at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kaula
 ports, at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
 Per stmr. Mikahala, Dec. 17, from
 Kaula ports—G. C. Gibbs, A. N. Sedg-
 wick, S. Ozaki, Okubo, Mrs. Ching Muk,
 Masters Ching Muk, J. W. Asch and
 Miss Ching Muk, Mrs. Okubo, G.
 Fugisawa, W. Hyman, E. W. Baskofsky
 and 53 deck.
 Per stmr. Noeau, Dec. 17, from Hilo—
 Attorney General E. P. Dole and three
 deck.
 Per stmr. Lehua, Dec. 17, from Mo-
 lokai ports—Father Wendolin and Rev.
 J. M. Naeole.

Departed.

Per stmr. Claudine, Dec. 16, for Maui
 ports—Mrs. J. E. Myers, Mrs. F. E.
 Chamberlain, W. T. Robinson, Miss
 Hilda Robertson, J. R. Myers, G. R.
 Robertson, W. P. Hala, Dr. R. G. Cur-
 tis, S. E. Kalue, Miss Hapenuia, Miss
 Brown, Miss Tavenna, Sim Leong.
 Per stmr. Kinau, Dec. 16, for Hilo—
 G. C. Stratmeyer, Miss Ridgway, H.
 Ichimoshin, George R. Ewart, A. C.
 Ridgway, Dr. J. Pratt, N. C. Wilfong,
 Dr. R. H. Reid, Ah Hui, Ah Sun, Mrs.
 F. G. Snow, George M. Robertson, P.
 Farowini, George Wilson, for Lahai-
 na; Miss Lucy Kuaana, C. Kaiser, C.
 C. Hemon, for Mahukoua, Albert Mc-
 Dougal, Walter McDougal, A. B. Wat-
 son, G. F. Renton, Jr., J. L. Renton,
 Miss A. Luing, George F. Renton and
 wife, John Hind and wife, P. P. Woods
 and wife, G. N. Batcher, Miss Maud
 Wight, for Kawaihae; Miss F. Gay.

NEXT MAIL TO THE COAST.

Per Oceanic steamship Sonoma, from
 the Colonies for San Francisco, on
 Dec. 23.

NEXT MAIL FROM THE COAST.

Per Oceanic steamship Sierra from
 San Francisco, on Dec. 24th.

NEXT MAIL FROM THE ORIENT.

Per Jap liner America Maru from
 Yokohama, on Dec. 27.

NEXT MAIL FROM VICTORIA.

Per C.-A. liner Aorangi, on Dec. 20th,
 for the Colonies.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. Tug Iroquois, Rodman.
 MERCHANTMEN.
 (This list does not include coasters.)
 Alden Meser, Am. bk., Kessell, San
 Francisco, Nov. 6.
 Andromeda, Nor. bk., Rotter, Iquique,
 Sept. 23, in distress.
 Archer, Am. bknt., Hanson, San Fran-
 cisco, Dec. 5th.
 Amelia, Am. bknt., Willer, Eureka,
 Dec. 12.
 Champligny, Fr. 4-masted bk., Bogue,
 Cardiff, Dec. 10.
 Irmgard, Am. bknt., Schmidt, San
 Francisco, Nov. 8.
 Mary E. Foster, Am. schr., Rose, Ta-
 coma, Nov. 26.
 Mauna Ala, Am. bk., Smith, San Fran-
 cisco, Dec. 12.
 R. P. Rithet, Am. bk., McPhail, San
 Francisco, Nov. 11.
 Rosemond, Am. schr., Johnson, San
 Francisco, Dec. 1.
 S. N. Castle, Am. bknt., Nilson, San
 Francisco, Dec. 1.
 S. D. Carleton, Am. sp., Amesbury, Ta-
 coma, Dec. 12.
 Star of Bengal, Am. bk., Unberg, New-
 Zealand, Dec. 17.
 Zealandia, Am. stmr., Dowdell, San
 Francisco, Dec. 14.
 Wallaceton, Ill. sp., from London and
 Callao.
 W. H. Talbot, Am. schr., Hennecke,
 Newcastle, Nov. 27.
 W. H. Marston, Am. schr., Curtis, San
 Francisco, Dec. 5.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread
 more healthful.

Safeguards the food
 against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest
 menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TO RUSH WORK
AT PEARL HARBOR

With the intention of clearing up
 their contract for dredging the bar at
 the entrance to Pearl Harbor as quick-
 ly as possible, Cotton Brothers will, on
 Monday or Tuesday of next week, place
 another dredge on the work. The
 small suction dredge is at present doing
 good work and has removed a large
 quantity of sand from the bar, but
 Cotton Brothers wish to rush the work
 so that it can be finished long before
 the time stipulated in their contract
 with the government, and also make
 up with the two dredges any time that
 may be lost because of inability to
 work during storms.
 The big bucket dredge which did
 such good service in the dredging of
 the new Bishop Estate dock is the one
 that will be sent down to Pearl Harbor
 and this is now being overhauled and
 in some places rebuilt. The roof of
 the dredge was a two-story affair, but
 the top has now been removed and the
 lower story will be roofed over. By
 removing this top portion there will be
 a smaller area of wood-work above
 water, and the dredge will not run so
 great a risk in any storm she may en-
 counter as she might have if this had
 been left on. The dredge is equipped
 with fine machinery, and around this
 a strong bulwark is being constructed
 in order to keep out any waves that
 might be inclined to wash over the
 dredge.

Transport Solace in Port.

The Naval transport Solace, Singer,
 arrived in port yesterday morning with
 481 men on board, who will be placed
 on board of various of Uncle Sam's
 vessels on the Asiatic station. The
 vessel has some supplies for the station
 here, including a new launch for the
 commandant. The Annapolis gradu-
 ates who were expected to be on board
 did not arrive. The vessel carried the
 following passengers: For Manila—
 Commander W. H. Beecher, Commander
 John B. Collins, Lieutenant G. Kaemer-
 ling, Mrs. Martha A. Hughes and
 daughter, and Mrs. Mina Jurgens; for
 Guam—Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Worrell
 and child. The Solace will remain
 here until Monday.

Coal Carriers on the Way.

The American bark Louisiana left
 Newcastle on November 26 with a cargo
 of 2,114 tons of coal for Honolulu.
 The American barkentine John M.
 Palmer left on the same day with 1,876
 tons of coal for this port. The Ameri-
 can schooner Eldorado left Newcastle
 for Honolulu on November 28 with
 1,487 tons of coal, and the schooner
 Makewell left on the same day with
 1,461 tons of coal for this port.

Earthquake in New Caledonia.

The Moana brought news of a violent
 earthquake which took place in
 New Caledonia on November 21. It
 lasted for three seconds, and its direc-
 tion was from east to west.

Stranded in the South Seas.

The Moana brought news of the
 stranding on Wallis Island of the Nor-
 wegian bark Zelator. The vessel had
 a portion of a cargo of copra on board,
 and is a total wreck.

REAL ESTATE
TRANSACTIONS

List of deeds filed for record Decem-
 ber 17th, 1902:

First Party. Second Party. Class.
 F. E. Nichols—T. E. Wall—D
 T. E. Wall—F. B. Nichols—D
 M. Kapule—T. C. Davis—D

List of deeds filed for record Decem-
 ber 18th, 1902:

First Party. Second Party. Class.
 M. Scott et al.—M. Smith—D
 Emma Warren—S. M. Damon—D
 Kohala Sugar Co.—Jas. Wright—Ex D
 J. A. Souza—Uihara—D
 M. K. Heha—M. Kuahau—D
 S. M. Damon and wife—P. Kamuo D

Dec. 15—J. M. Jardine to M. M. Jar-
 dine, D. P. land, Hilo, Hawaii. Con-
 sideration \$250.

V. Kamukal and wife to M. Victor,
 D. P. land Pleasant St., Hilo, Hawaii.
 Consideration \$1, etc.
 V. Kamukal and wife to P. A. Victor
 and wife, D. P. land, R. P. 4299, Kul.
 Waihanuene St., Hilo, Hawaii. Con-
 sideration \$1, etc.

D. Kawanakoa and wife et al. to
 Maua (w) et al., D. P. R. P. 7429,
 Mahele 61, Halekauwila St., Honolulu,
 Oahu. Consideration \$150.

H. Niel to O. Scott, D. lots 3 and
 4, Bk. L, Kapiolani Tract Addition,
 Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$150.

D. Pohakahi to W. F. Dillingham et
 al., D. Int. In Gr. 233 and 4 Int. In Gr.
 237, Waialua, Oahu. Consideration \$1,
 etc.

W. F. Dillingham and as atty. et al. to
 D. F. Pohakahi, D. Int. In Gr. 233 and
 4 Int. In Gr. 237, Waialua, Oahu. Con-
 sideration \$1, etc.

K. Kamakau (widow) to W. F. Dil-
 lingham et al., D. Int. In Gr. 233 and
 4 Int. In Gr. 237, Waialua, Oahu. Con-
 sideration \$150.

FORTUNE WILL LOOK
AFTER LABOR

(Continued from page 1.)

would compete with labor elsewhere
 in the United States. The solution of
 the Oriental problem was to drive Asi-
 atics out of the United States. The Chi-
 nese should be compelled to cut his
 queue and wear his shirt inside his
 trousers. The Chinaman without a
 queue was no longer a Chinaman. All
 persons residing within the limits of
 the United States should be made into
 citizens, to assume responsibilities and
 respond to calls of urgency when the
 nation was in trouble.

Before Mr. Fortune spoke, W. W.
 Harris moved for the appointment of
 a committee of five to combine with
 the Merchants' Association and labor
 organizations in making a census of
 the business part of town with a view
 to ascertaining the number of non-
 Asiatics employed as clerks and in all
 classes of labor. Mr. Dickey suggested
 that Honolulu was made too attractive
 for plantation Asiatics. They came
 here because the work was not so hard
 and the wages better. He suggested
 that the business interests would be
 better served if such laborers were
 only given plantation wages.

It has also been arranged that the
 Builders and Traders' Association here
 will exchange cablegrams with the
 Builders in San Francisco on the cable
 day celebration.
 The committee, consisting of F. J.
 Amweg, chairman; C. W. Dickey, H.
 L. Kerr, A. Harrison and J. H.
 Craig, appointed to confer with
 Collector Stackable as to the char-
 acter of the building required for
 the Customhouse Department, stated
 that a conference had been held
 during the afternoon. Mr. Stackable
 agreed to furnish information as to the
 office and general floor space by tomor-
 row, from which sketches will be made
 by an architect and contractors will
 make rough estimates as to cost.

An Indian Killer.

DURANGO, Colo., Dec. 11.—To-
 Ogo-Ave, or Snake, the Ouray Ute Indian,
 was sentenced by Judge Russell in the
 District Court today to imprisonment
 for life for the murder of his cousin.
 He pleaded guilty and said:

"I knew I had to kill someone, no
 matter whom. I had felt it and I would
 not have been satisfied without killing.
 I killed my cousin and friend. I took
 my brother's blood and will pay for it
 with my life. But I had to kill him."
 To-Go-Ave says he is descended from
 a line afflicted with the same mania
 for killing, having "spells" at intervals
 which they could not resist.

Andrew Carnegie Arrives.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The White
 Star liner Oceanic, on which Andrew
 Carnegie is a passenger, arrived today
 from Liverpool and Queenstown after
 a stormy passage of six days. After
 leaving Daunt's Rock the ship had
 southerly winds with heavy head seas,
 which each day increased until on the
 5th the wind came out from the west-
 northwest with hail and snow and blew
 with terrific force.

It was stated that Mr. Carnegie had
 fully recovered from his recent illness
 and that he never was in better health.

Egbert Gets Third Name.

The Dollar Steamship Company,
 which purchased the transport Egbert,
 has given her a new name, that of
 Stanley Dollar. This is the vessel's
 third name. Before becoming a trans-
 port she was the British steamer Mis-
 souri.

It will not do to fool with a bad cold.
 No one can tell what the end will be
 of pneumonia, catarrh, chronic bronchitis
 and consumption invariably result from
 a neglected cold. As a medicine for
 the cure of colds, coughs and influenza,
 nothing can compare with Chamber-
 lain's Cough Remedy. It always cures
 and cures quickly. All dealers and
 druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co.,
 Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

BY AUTHORITY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
TO CREDITORS.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS
 against the Estate of Hanai Parker
 (w), late of Waimea, Island of Hawaii,
 deceased, intestate, are hereby notified
 to present the same, duly authenticated,
 to the undersigned, at his office in the
 Stangenwald Building, in Honolulu, T. H.,
 within six months from date hereof
 or they will be forever barred.

ALFRED W. CARTER,
 Administrator Estate of Hanai Parker,
 Deceased, Intestate.

Dated Honolulu, H. T., Dec. 10th,
 1902.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING
 been duly appointed Administrator of
 the Estate of David Trask, late of Koo-
 lau, Island of Kauai, deceased, hereby
 gives notice to all creditors of said de-
 ceased, intestate, are hereby notified
 to present their claims, duly
 authenticated, and with proper vouch-
 ers, if any exist, even if the claim is
 secured by mortgage upon real estate,
 to him, either at his residence or place
 of business, within six months from the
 day of this publication, or within six
 months from the day they fall due.
 If not so presented they will be fore-
 ver barred.

(Signed) HANS ISENBERG,
 Administrator of the Estate of David
 Trask.

Lihue, Kauai, December 3, 1902.

2443—Dec. 12, 19, 26, Jan. 2.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, January 24th, 1903, at 12
 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of
 the Judiciary Building, will be sold at
 Public Auction, the lease of the land
 known as Onuopio, in Kula, Maui, con-
 taining an area of 1834 acres, a little

more or less.
 Term: 21 years.
 Upset rental: \$150.00 per annum pay-
 able semi-annually in advance.

At the same time and place, will also
 be sold at Public Auction those 2 lots
 of Government land situate in Mahou-
 lala, North Kona, Hawaii, containing
 an area of 40 Acres, a little more or
 less.
 Upset prices: \$1.00 per acre.
 Terms: Cash, U. S. Gold Coin.

Also on the same date and time at the
 office of J. Kaemakule, Kailua, N. Kona,
 Hawaii, will be sold at Public Auction,
 under the provisions of the Land
 Act of 1897, for Cash Forfeiture, the fol-
 lowing Government lots situate in Puu-
 anahulu and Puukala Tracts, N. Kona,
 Hawaii, viz:

No. of	Lot.	Area.	Location.	Upset
27	11.02	Puuanahulu	\$27.55	
28	18.80	Puuanahulu	47.60	
29	18.20	Puuanahulu	45.00	
61	3.24	Puukala	21.06	
68	10.49	Puukala	57.69	

No person will be allowed to purchase
 more than one lot.

All purchasers must have the qualifi-
 cations required of applicants under
 Part VII of the Land Act of 1897. Pur-
 chasers must be citizens of the United
 States of America.

For further particulars apply at the
 Public Lands office, Honolulu, or at the
 offices of W. O. Aiken, Pala, Maui, and
 J. Kaemakule, Kailua, N. Kona, Ha-
 waii.

EDWARD S. BOYD,
 Commissioner of Public Lands,
 Honolulu, Oahu, Public Land Office,
 December 16th, 1902.

2445—Dec. 19, 23, 26.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE
FIRST CIRCUIT—TERRITORY OF
HAWAII.

Amy Josephine French, Libellant, vs.
 Towneley Thorndyke French, Libel-
 lee.—Term Summons.—Libel for
 Divorce.

The Territory of Hawaii:
 To the High Sheriff of the Territory
 of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff
 of the Island of Oahu, or his Deputy:

You are commanded to summon
 Towneley Thorndyke French, defend-
 ant, in case he shall file written answer
 within twenty days after service hereof,
 to be and appear before the said Cir-
 cuit Court at the November Term there-
 of, to be held at Honolulu, Island of
 Oahu, on Monday, the 3rd day of No-
 vember next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to
 show cause why the claim of Amy
 Josephine French, plaintiff, should not
 be awarded to her pursuant to the
 tenor of her annexed Libel for Divorce.

And have you then there this Writ
 with full return of your proceedings
 thereon.

Witness Hon. J. T. De Bolt, First
 Judge of the Circuit Court of the First
 Circuit, at Honolulu, this 8th day of
 October, 1902.

(Sig.) J. A. THOMPSON,
 Clerk.

The foregoing is a true, full and faith-
 ful copy of the original summons in said
 cause, and it is hereby certified that
 said cause was continued to the Feb-
 ruary, 1903, Term of said Court and that
 in the meanwhile publication of said
 summons be made according to law.

Witness my hand this 25th day of
 November, 1902.

HENRY SMITH,
 Clerk Judiciary Department.

2439—61F.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE
FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF
HAWAII.

Franc Robbins Winslow vs. Henry E.
 Winslow.—Term Summons.

The Territory of Hawaii:
 To the High Sheriff of the Territory
 of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff
 of the Island of Oahu, or his Deputy:

You are commanded to summon
 Henry E. Winslow, defendant, in case
 he shall file written answer within
 twenty days after service hereof, to be
 and appear before the said Circuit Court
 at the August Term thereof, to be held
 at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on
 Monday, the 4th day of August next,
 at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why
 the claim of Franc Robbins Winslow,
 plaintiff, should not be awarded to her
 pursuant to the tenor of her annexed
 petition.

And have you then there this Writ
 with full return of your proceedings
 thereon.

Witness Hon. Abram S. Humphreys,
 First Judge of the Circuit Court of the
 First Circuit, at Honolulu this 13th day
 of May, 1902.

J. A. THOMPSON,
 Clerk.

Territory of Hawaii, Island of Oahu, ss.
 I hereby certify that the foregoing is
 a full, true and correct copy of the
 original summons in said cause, and
 that the said Court ordered publication
 of the same and continuance of said
 cause until the next February, A. D.
 1903, Term of this Court.

GEORGE LUCAS,
 Clerk of the Circuit Court of the First
 Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

2441—Dec. 5, 12, 19, 26, Jan. 2, 9.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTEN-
TION OF FORECLOSURE AND
OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
 pursuant to the power of sale in that
 certain mortgage, dated September 26th
 1897, made by Meleana Davis and Wil-
 liam A. Davis of Waiea, South Kona,
 Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii,
 and Ilama (K) of Honolulu, Island of
 Oahu, Territory aforesaid, mortgagors,
 to W. R. Castle, Trustee, of said Hono-
 lulu, mortgagee, and recorded in Liber
 174 on pages 123-125 in the office of the
 Registrar of Conveyances in said Hono-
 lulu, the mortgagee intends to foreclose
 said mortgage for conditions broken, to-
 wit: the non-payment of principal and
 interest when due.

The property covered by said mort-
 gage consists of a portion of Grant No.
 1803 of Kanehale, situate in Moanooa,
 North Kona, and being the property
 formerly leased to W. Akau (Ch.) to

hold on Saturday, the 10th day of
 January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said
 day.

The property covered and conveyed
 by said mortgage consists of those cer-
 tain lots, pieces or parcels of land sit-
 uate in the District of South Kona, Is-
 land of Hawaii, Territory aforesaid, and
 more particularly described as follows:
 1st. All of the undivided two-thirds
 interest of said mortgagors in Royal
 Patent (Gr.) 1586 to Preston Cummings,
 containing an area of 1571 acres in Wa-
 la, South Kona, Hawaii.

2nd. All of those premises described
 in Royal Patent 2504, Kuleana 16,389, to
 Nahi, containing 425 acres, and situate
 in Kaula 2, South Kona, Hawaii, and
 conveyed to said Meleana Davis by
 deed of Henry Smith, Commissioner, re-
 corded in Liber 172 pages 255-256, records
 of said Registrar's Office.

Terms: United States Gold Coin.
 Deeds at the expense of the pur-
 chaser.

For further particulars apply to
 Smith & Lewis, Judd Building, Hono-
 lulu, T. H.

Dated Honolulu, December 15, 1902.
 WM. R. CASTLE, TRUSTEE.

2445—Dec. 19, 26, Jan. 2, 9.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTEN-
TION OF FORECLOSURE AND
OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
 pursuant to the power of sale contained
 in that certain mortgage, dated May
 25, 1899, made by W. M. Kalaikawa
 of Kahuolu, N. Kona, Hawaii, mortgagor,
 to the